# The New-York Times.

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## EUROPEAN NEWS.

### Advices to Dec. 22 by Ocean Telegraph.

### Seizure of Maximilian's Baggage at Vera Cruz by the French Authorities.

### The Seizure Made to Obtain Possession of Important Letters.

### Abatement of the Fenian Troubles in Ireland.

### Discovery of Another Conspiracy in Spain.

### Report that Maximilian is Himself Held as a Prisoner.

## MAXIMILIAN.

### Rumor that Maximilian's Baggage at Vera Cruz has been Seized by the French.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 22.

It is reported on the Continent that the French authorities in Mexico seized the baggage of the pseudo Emperor, MAXIMILIAN, which had been carried to Vera Cruz. It was alleged that among this baggage were secreted a number of private letters, which have a tendency to compromise the Emperor NAPOLEON with the United States Government. MAXIMILIAN had haughtily refused to give up the letters, when they were taken possession of as above stated, and he himself held a prisoner.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

### The Case of the Steamship Tornado—The Spanish Government to be Called to Account.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 22.

The *Daily News* of this morning, in an editorial, says that Great Britain will certainly require the Spanish Government to justify the seizure of the British ship *Tornado*.

The *News*, after reciting a history of the case, wherein it appears that the *Tornado* sailed from Liverpool on the 27th of September for Callao, Peru, and when near that port was unlawfully seized by the vessels of the Spanish navy and her crew subjected to unusually cruel treatment, emphatically says that Spain must apologize or indemnify.

### Abatement of the Fenian Troubles.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 22.

The Fenian troubles in Ireland have entirely abated. The island is tranquil and confidence has returned to the people.

## SPAIN.

### Another Conspiracy Discovered.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 22.

There is a rumor that another conspiracy, having for its object the destruction of the lives of the ruling powers, and the subversion of the forms of Government, has been discovered at Madrid. The danger has since been effectually guarded against.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

### London Money Market.

OPENING PRICES.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 22.

The money market is quiet.

Consols, 90. for money.

The following are the current rates for American securities:

| | |
|---|---|
| Erie Railway Shares | 49 |
| Illinois Central Shares | 78¼ |
| United States Five-twenties | 72¾ |

CLOSING PRICES.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 22—Evening.

Consols for money have slightly declined—the closing price being 89¾.

American Securities have also fallen off with the exception of Illinois Central. The following are the closing rates:

| | |
|---|---|
| Erie Railway Shares | 46¾ |
| Illinois Central Shares | 79 |
| Five-twenties, 1862 Coupon | 72¾ |

### Five-twenties at Frankfort.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 22.

Telegrams from Frankfort quote United States Five-twenties at 76¼.

### Cotton and Other Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Dec. 22.

The Cotton market to-day has been quiet and steady. The sales have been about 13,000 bales at yesterday's prices, viz.: 14½d. for Middling Uplands.

ANTWERP, Saturday, Dec. 22.

Petroleum is quiet at 53½f.

## OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

### The Emperor and his Burdens of State—Americans Invited to the Fetes Compeigne—The Lincoln Medal—Pay of French Army Officers—The Recent Fatal Duel—A New Paper at Paris—Books on America.

PARIS, Tuesday, Dec. 4, 1866.

The Court continues at Compeigne, but the Emperor, whose mind is elsewhere, does not engage as much as usual in the amusements he offers his guests. He has, in fact, the evacuation of Rome and the future of the Pope on his mind, as also the evacuation of Mexico, with the embarrassments that come after it. He has his Army Commission, in which, after all, he has the principal say, and which is to fix upon France a new system of recruitment and conscription, and which has thrown terror into the bosom of every family. He is worried about new guns; for he knows as much about guns, and especially about artillery, as any of his Generals; and whatever gun is adopted, it is his judgment which decides; and as for the guns that are being presented him, their number is legion, each one better than the other. Lastly, His Majesty must keep his eyes on Prussia and Russia; and, to his consternation, his *bete noire*, Count BISMARCK, instead of dying, has got well, and returned to Berlin. With all these troubles on his mind, he probably does not feel in a very amiable mood for sharing in the festivities that surround him.

At the *fêtes* at Compeigne but two Americans have been invited—Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES MOULTON. The Emperor probably did not wish to see the American Minister or any one who would be likely to want to talk about Mexico. It is not true as stated in the papers that the American Minister has been to Compeigne to take leave of the Emperor. The speech of adieu will only be delivered on the day of the introduction of Gen. DIX.

The medal in honor of Mr. LINCOLN, to be presented to the widow of the deceased President, and subscribed for in France by penny subscriptions, was carried to Mr. BIGELOW yesterday by a Committee of distinguished republicans, and delivered over to be sent to America. Appropriate speeches accompanied the delivery.

Your army officers will laugh at the pay of French officers, and yet their pay has just been augmented. In the Etat-Major, Captains of the first class are to have hereafter 3,000 francs a year, that is to say, at 5 francs to the dollar, $600; Captains of the second class, 2,600 francs; First Lieutenants, 2,100 francs, the others 1,700 francs—say $340. In the infantry Captains are to have 2,700 francs and 2,400 francs; Lieutenants, 1,900 francs and 1,800 francs. The Marshals of France receive altogether about $30,000 salary—$16,000 as Marshal, $6,000 as Senator, and the rest in house rent and rations of various kinds. There are but nine Marshals now, but the usual number is twelve, and their combined salaries at this number would be 1,800,000 francs! The pay of the common soldier is four sous a day, or about $14 a year! So that the combined pay of 2,150 soldiers only equals that of one Marshal.

Thus the life of an officer in France, unless in the highest grades, is not, like in other countries, the life of a gentleman. His life is one of labor in the barracks or in the field, and he is little seen in society; but when met there or anywhere else he is quiet, gentlemanly and unassuming. He knows, of course, that he cannot make a figure on from three to five hundred dollars a year, and he comports himself accordingly. And the country is the gainer by it, for such a military system must bring good results.

A fatal duel took place one night three weeks ago at 2 o'clock in the morning, at the Porte Maillot entrance to the Bois de Bologne, by the light of the moon alone. The judicial and military investigations of the affair have terminated, and the mystery which surrounded it is at length removed. The Baron SEGUIN, 29 years of age, a fashionable young man about town, but who bore the character of an excellent comrade and a gentlemanly man, had a friend in the Regiment of the Zouaves of the Guard, Lieut. LECA, an officer of well-known courage and coolness in face of danger, and the two had a mutual friend, M. CHEVRAU. They had been dining, supping and drinking together, and at last M. SEGUIN started a quarrel with his friend LECA about an absent officer in Mexico. SEGUIN struck LECA, and the latter, surprised more than outraged at SEGUIN's conduct, and not desiring to fight him, proposed that the duel should take place next day, and he hoped in the meantime that his friend would grow calm and would apologize. But SEGUIN was determined to fight that night and he struck LECA again and applied unpardonable epithets to him and to the French army in general. LECA then went to the Louvre, where his regiment was stationed, awakened one of his sergeants, HAQUETTE, and made him come along and bring two small swords without points. M. CHEVRAU, who had also done all he could to calm SEGUIN, accompanied the party as second to the latter. On the way to the Bois de Bologne SEGUIN—they were all in the same carriage together—examined the swords, and finding them without points, again insulted and slapped LECA. The sergeant, HAQUETTE, was deeply outraged at seeing his superior officer thus insulted, and said: "Oh! never fear; I know a locksmith at the Ternes who will get out of his bed and sharpen them for us!" While this operation was going on, SEGUIN again insulted LECA, and would not listen to a postponement of the duel, nor much less apologize. They went inside the Bois; it was then between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning, and the wood was perfectly deserted; SEGUIN chose a place in the sandy road where the moon shone bright; they stripped, and after a few passes SEGUIN was run clear through the body, in the region of the stomach and liver. As soon as he found himself wounded he asked LECA's pardon, called him by the endearing names he was in the habit of calling him, took all the blame on himself, and insisted that he should stay with him. He lived thirty-six hours, protesting to his mother and sisters and the authorities that it was his fault, and that his friend LECA was not to blame. Both Courts, civil and military, declared that from the evidence all three of the parties, LECA, CHEVRAU and HAQUETTE, had acted honorably in the affair, and that the two first had never ceased to try to calm SEGUIN, and to put off and possibly prevent the duel. They have all three been acquitted. It now appears that a few years ago SEGUIN had gone out to fight, and had been induced to apologize to his adversary on the ground before the fight commenced. On several occasions, and especially lately, something disagreeable had been said about this affair. SEGUIN regretted his conduct on that occasion, and had grown so morbid on the subject that he determined to fight the very first occasion that offered. On the night in question, when in wine, the idea struck him that if he fought Lieut. LECA, one of the bravest and most dangerous men in the army, people's mouths would be shut, and this idea once in his head, we have an explanation of his persistency in forcing LECA to fight.

I lately wrote a paragraph recommending some one to start a paper at Paris in the English language, devoted to American interests. My appeal was useless, for a gentleman had already put in a demand for an authorization to that effect, and, now that the authorization has been accorded, I may make the matter public. Mr. GUTHRIE, of California, a gentleman who has already published newspapers, and who has been living at Paris with his family for five years, is going to start the new paper. It is to be called the *Paris American*—an unfortunate title, but we accept the title in order to get the paper. It will be daily, and about the size of *Galignani's Messenger*. The Government desires that it shall not discuss French interior questions, and on this condition the caution money exacted of French papers, 50,000 francs, will not be exacted. We are deeply interested in the success of such a paper here at Paris, and as we want you also at home to give it your sympathies I shall write you more about it when more progress is made toward the *début*.

It has been the rage lately to publish books on America, and it is a remark worth making that all the attempts at romances are apt to turn out books of information. The writers who attempt even fictions on America are generally men who have traveled or lived in that country, and there is so much of our life which differs from life in the Old World, that when the book is finished it is found to be, as I have said, only a book of information, more or less correct, but still interesting to the European reader. A book by M. EMILE CHEVALIER is called the *Hell and Heaven of the Other World*, the "other world" in this case being Canada. Then I notice two other books which have come to join M. AYMA's series called the *Dramas of the New World*, and which are called the *Ray of Sun* and the *Scalper of the Ottaways*. These two are by M. JULES D'AURIAC, and the publisher of the series is M. BRUNET. These stories, in which the tomahawk and scalping-knife have free play, seem quite to the taste of a large portion of the reading public.

M. LABOULAYE has lately published a life and correspondence of FRANKLIN, or rather made a translation of the Life and Correspondence, but with accompanying observations, and he has also just published his second volume of the *History of the United States*. Both works are realizing a good sale.

We have already in the way of American artists at Paris, LA PATTI, the star of stars, the North Pole and the *ultimo ratio* of our vision and our admiration; next comes MENKEN, the irrepressible, whom we have all fixed our faces to admire and applaud *à l'outrance*; and now I must tell you of a third, whom you don't know, and whom we have developed here. I speak of Mrs. STATES, *née* MANDEVILLE, of New-York City, and later on of California. This lady, who has almost an unequaled voice for its extent and flexibility, has been singing for the last three years in Italy and Spain, and only came to Paris a few months ago. She has already obtained at the Italian Opera of this city an engagement of five years. The Director has put her under the tuition of his best masters, and two evenings ago she made a brilliant *debut* in "Ernani."

MALAKOFF.

### Views of an English Correspondent on the Politics of the West—The American Idea of the Union.

*Correspondence of the London Times.*

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Dec. 19, 1866.

Missouri, much to the surprise of the Democratic Party in the State, declared for Republican principles in the last election, and henceforth it will probably take its rank as a Republican State. The contest was sharp and hot, but decisive. Here, as in all other parts of the country, the people are determined that the result of the war shall not be left doubtful or insecure. It is often said that some day the West will in its turn attempt to detach itself from the Union, and combine with the Southwestern States in the formation of an independent confederation. Such an expectation is as much based upon a wrong estimate of the people, their character, their wishes and their opinions as the predictions that if the South wished to secede the North would permit it to do so uncoerced, or would be unable to restrain it if it tried. The Union is a great "idea" in the minds of the American people, and they are deeply attached to it. That attachment increases year after year; they believe that their country is destined to be the greatest in the world, and that it can only become so by a permanent union of all the States, if others perceive that America would be weakened by a disruption of the Union, is it to be supposed that the Americans do not perceive it too? Are they the only persons in the universe who can be presumed to be blind to the real source of their political strength and influence as a nation? While they present an unbroken front to the other Powers of the world and work together for the attainment of the great ends on which their minds are fixed, they know that they are following the path which must lead to success. They are not the only people who cannot see that divisions would weaken them. Their favorite ideal is not a low one, it is that their country should afford a free home to the surplus populations of the rest of the earth, and that it should fulfil its mission honorably and nobly. They are not ignorant that disintegration would be fatal to their interests and prospects, and therefore "union" is the first thing they will fight for at all times. Each division of the country except the Slave States has its own peculiar interests in clinging closely to the Union. Why should the West, for instance, ever seek to break asunder the Federal bond? It has an enormous amount of property at stake in the stability of the country, and that property is best secured and protected by the guarantees which one powerful and general Government is alone able to afford. No such security could be enjoyed in independence, which would always be liable to attack and further divisions; for, once admit the principle that States have a right to erect their own sovereignty, and it is impossible to fix a limit to the revolutions which would follow. The West governs its own affairs, and looks to the Federal Government for the defence of its wealth, its enterprises and its commerce. All three it knows to be unassailable while under this guardianship; what more can it desire?

But it is said that the tariffs and protective system of the East are a great grievance to the West, and that the day will come when the West will fight rather than submit to them. I mentioned that remark to one of the oldest and best informed of all the merchants here. He said:

"If you will pardon me, such anticipations must proceed from ignorance of the American people. There will never again be any proposal made in America for secession. What other nations may hope for I cannot tell, but with us we have heard the last of splitting the Union into fragments. Surely the one great attempt which has been made, and its result, which we have not fully seen, should be sufficient to convince the discontented for all time that if they have injustices to complain of their only plan is to seek redress by lawful and constitutional methods."

The protective tariffs of the East, this gentleman further said, will yield eventually to the public opinion against them, and in the meanwhile the people of the West are content to wait until the more pressing national difficulties of the hour are settled.

People in England take it for granted that because they see that free trade must be advantage to the West, the West must see it also; but the fact is quite the reverse. I have met as many western as eastern Protectionists, and both classes are equally immovable in their convictions that England alone would be the gainer by the introduction of free trade, and that American industries and manufacturers ought to be protected for many years to come. The proportion of men I have conversed with in the West or from the West, on the subject are as three to one in favor of protection. The cause for disunion then, in the West, as seen from English shores, turns out to be no cause at all when one comes to search for it on the spot. The people believe that it is necessary for the welfare of the Government that the protective system should be kept in existence. High tariffs are essential to enable it to pay off the national debt, and they willingly pay them. All this may involve mistaken and false views of political economy, but until the American people are convinced of that they cannot be taught to see that they have anything to complain of. No doubt, there are thousands of men in the West who do clearly understand that the East is selfish in its dealings, and that free trade would be good for the whole country. Thus, the merchant to whom I have already referred said to me, "we know that protection and high tariffs cannot stand. Some day, probably, the West and the Southwest will combine to bring about their abolition: but it will be done by proper means in the Legislature; none of us are insane enough to dream of cutting off our hands by going out of the Union. Even now the East is compelled to bribe us to assent to its tariffs. It has said to the wool-growing States, 'We will give you more protection for your wool if you will give us protection for our woolen manufactures,' and upon those terms a bargain has been struck." "Against the general interests of the people?" "Yes," he said, "but it is only for a time. We are none of us anxious to stir in this matter until the overwhelming questions before the nation—especially the future of the freedmen—are settled."

## FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

### Arrival of the Ocean Queen—One Million Four Hundred Thousand in Treasure.

The *Ocean Queen*, from Aspinwall, arrived at this port yesterday morning. The following is her

TREASURE LIST.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| W. Shall & Co. | $35,377 | Order | $500,000 |
| Third National Bank | 14,178 | Total | $1,409,363 |
| J. W. Seligman & Co. | 81,300 | | |
| Eugene Kelley | 19,500 | FROM ASPINWALL. | |
| Eugene Kelley | 93,500 | Wells, Fargo & Co. | $450 |
| Duncan, Sherman & Co | 32,144 | Dearborn Brothers | 450 |
| Dabney Morgan & Co. | 122,488 | L. L. Isaacs & Ashe | 1,000 |
| Wells, Fargo & Co | 122,117 | Ribon & Munoz | 5,028 |
| Lees & Waller | 357,309 | | |
| Pacific Railroad Co. | 28,795 | Grand total | $1,416,291 |

JAMES O'CONNER died on the passage, and was buried at sea.

## UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

### Church Troubles—Expulsion of the Clergy—Reported Loss of the United States Ship Lancaster—The French on the West Coast to Come to Panama.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, Dec. 14, 1866.

From Bogota, the capital, we have dates to the 17th of November. The report that Gen. HERRON had compromised the grave difficulties between the Church and the State, turns out, as a matter of course, to be untrue. The President, Gen. MOSQUERA, has exiled all the Bishops and chiefs of the Church throughout the Republic, who have refused to take the oath to obey the civil law. The Bishop of Bogota, on his way to Europe, was very low with the yellow fever at Santa Marta at last dates. The Bishops of Santa Marta and Carthagena came to Aspinwall on the last steamer, *en route* for foreign parts. Bishop VASQUEZ, of Panama, has been served with notice to quit, and will go to Lima. Of course, much discontent obtains among church circles throughout the Republic at this action of the Government. But I believe it is not charged that these expulsions are contrary to law—only that President MOSQUERA has not gone through with the forms of law in his summary action.

It is reported that the enemies of the Government in the State of Antioquia are arming, preparatory to an invasion of our neighboring State of Cauca. No doubt great efforts will be made in several of the States to get up a revolution against MOSQUERA, but I opine that the old gentleman will be too strong for them.

An official note of the National Secretary of War has been published, dated the 6th of November, commanding, a second time, the State of Panama to disarm the battalion "Santander," the one that went over from the National to the State Government, but, as yet, no heed has been given to the order. In the meantime, the battalion "Arzacucho," which was sent from Bogota to bring us to terms, remains at Santa Marta and vicinity, where it is fast thinning out by yellow fever. Probably, however, we shall catch jessie, soon.

We are soon to have a gathering of French ships here from the coast of Mexico. Five war ships and transports are daily expected from Acapulco, Mazatlan, Manzazillo, &c., with the French troops who are abandoning the west coast.

Acting Admiral PEARSON and Commander DAVENPORT, of the *Powhatan*, have given place to Admiral DAHLGREN and Capt. GREEN, and the two former return to New-York to-day on the *Ocean Queen*. The *Powhatan* will soon return to Callao. The *Mackinaw* remains at Aspinwall.

A painful report that the United States corvette *Lancaster* had gone down, drowning all hands, off Cape Horn, gets no credence here in naval circles. The report to that effect that was circulating in Valparaiso when the British steamer left could be traced to no responsible source.

The last British mail steamship from Southampton to Aspinwall *via* St. Thomas and Kingston, Jamaica, on touching at the latter port to land a mail bag, was detained in quarantine, in Kingston, four days, to enable, as I suppose, the ship to leave the yellow fever among the inhabitants; as, otherwise, the part of common sense would have been to order her to sea instead of detaining her.

Gen. FITZ HENRY WARREN, United States Minister Resident to Guatemala, left Panama for his destination on the 10th. Dr. HINE, United States Consul to San Jose, Costa Rica, left on the same steamer.

## SOUTH AMERICA.

### Peru Still Fortifying—Opposition to the Administration in Chili.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, Dec. 14, 1866.

By the regular British mail steamer from the South Coast, we have dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili to the 18th, and from Callao and Lima to the 28th November.

PERU.

There is nothing of especial note from this Republic. Since the arrest and expulsion of Gen. CASTILLA, Col. BALTA and others, the Dictator PRADO seems to "have it all his own way." Peru continues to fortify against the next visit of the Spanish fleet. A Belgian engineer, M. DE MAHIEUX, who has visited the principal fortifications in Europe and the United States, is making many additions and improvements to the low-water batteries of Callao and Arica; and the Lima papers boast that very soon they will have batteries on the whole coast, constructed on the highest rules of modern art. In a meeting of the troops at the Chincha Islands, a non-commissioned officer was badly wounded.

CHILI.

The opposition to the Administration continues its charges against the Government for its supineness in the prosecution of the war against Spain. While no doubt exists that the bulk of the commercial and other monetary interests of Chili desire peace, and together with the Government would have been glad to accept the mediation of France and England, it is no less certain that the majority of the people are for more war. In fact, with the watchful and active opponents of the Administration to lead the latter sentiment, peace would surely lead to revolution. The *Mercurio*, after saying that "doubtless, peace has some partisans in the commercial world," concludes thus:

"Nobody here believes in peace. The situation of the country is such that the Government, which should conclude it without taking reprisals for the bombardment of Valparaiso, would have to be prepared to give battle to the indignant feeling of several nations. Peace, which is so advantageous for Spain, would be at present for Chili the worst of all the consequences of the war."

In hoping that the war will be carried on in future energetically, the *Mercurio* remarks that: "These hopes are very much modified by the state of the exchequer."

Notwithstanding the political and war excitement, the material situation of the country continues to progress. The Southern Railway has been extended 35 miles, thus uniting Santiago with the important city of Curico. Chili is thus crossed from north to south by telegraphs and railroads, and it will not be long before the Province of Talca will be reached by them.

There is nothing of importance from Bolivia and Ecuador.

## BRAZIL.

### The Paraguayan War—The Attack at Tuyuty—Repulse of the Paraguayans—Miscellaneous.

RIO JANEIRO, Sunday, Nov. 25, 1866.

The news from the seat of war during the last fortnight is destitute of interest, with the exception of an attack on the 30th ult. made by the Paraguayans against the centre of the lines at Tuyuty, where Gen. POLYDORO has his headquarters, and in which they failed and were repulsed with the loss of two or three hundred men. The belligerent armies still keep their old positions, and picket firing seems to be their only occupation; rather an unprofitable one, as it puts *hors du combat* nearly 20 men per day on either side.

The fleet continue to lie at anchor opposite Curuzú, waiting for the first forward movement of the army, which will take place as soon as it is sufficiently reinforced.

During the attack mentioned above, the new battery of Curupá shelled the foremost vessels of the fleet, destroying the Brazilian gunboat *Parnahyba* by a shell which exploded in the centre of the ship, killing and wounding many of her crew.

It is said that in beating back the Paraguayans in their assault on the 30th, the allies ventured out of their intrenched lines in pursuit of the enemy, and were in their turn surrounded and terribly cut up, leaving 600 wounded on the field and a large number of prisoners. I cannot vouch for the truth of this, as the official dispatches have not yet arrived.

The last mails from the interior of the Argentine Republic are of a very unsatisfactory nature. In some of the provinces a reactionary spirit has been showing itself of late. In others open attempts at revolution have manifested themselves. Fortunately the local Governments have succeeded, so far, in suppressing such demonstrations; but things wear a very unpleasant aspect, and if the General Government does not take immediate steps to strengthen the Provincial Governments, acts of violence against the legal authorities may soon take place, which will render the state of the country still more deplorable than it already is. The latest accounts attribute these troubles to emissaries from Chili and Bolivia, who are busily at work in favor of Paraguay.

The Indians have invaded the southern border of the Argentine Republic, committing great depredations, and carrying off a few thousand head of cattle and horses. Hardly any resistance could be opposed to this invasion, as there was nothing prepared for such an emergency.

About two hundred slaves belonging to the Brazilian Government have been set free by the Emperor—that is, from his own private purse, as His Majesty has not possessed a single slave for many years. They desired to go to the war, and were enlisted and sent South as volunteers. Their families will be cared for, and their children educated at the expense of the Government. This is a step in the right direction, and if the war lasts much longer, Slavery will disappear from the country, to the great advantage of the population at large.

There is still some talk about the Bolivian invasion, but I think there is little truth about it, as the most reliable papers deny it *in toto*.

The American Minister to Paraguay had arrived safe at Curupaity, and presented his credentials to President LOPEZ; nothing of what passed between the two gentlemen has transpired yet. It is supposed that the Minister and his wife will not return to Corrientes, but will go to the capital at once, not by water though, as it would be placing his gunboat in too great a danger, by reason of the innumerable torpedoes lying in the river.

Gen. J. W. WEBB has been dangerously ill in this city. He has been the recipient of many demonstrations of sympathy from a large number of foreign diplomats, and particularly from the Brazilian Government. He is now a little better, and hopes are entertained that he will soon be able to attend to the duties of his office.

Of local news I have little to report. A short line of railway was inaugurated on the 16th inst., in the presence of the Emperor and a large concourse of people. Its importance consists in connecting the northeastern coffee district of this Province and the flourishing German colony of Nova Friburgo, with the capital, by a twelve hours' route, and thus rendering useful an old line of railroad that has been opened for some years, but has never paid, in consequence of not having an outlet on the bay. This has now been attained, and will be of great benefit to the surrounding country.

In the Provinces everything is quiet. Great efforts are being made in Para and Amazonas, and with some success, to establish a line of steamers on the rivers Madeira, Negro, and others. It is really astonishing that this has not been done before; the profit to the whole Empire and to those two Provinces, in particular, are incalculable.

The national exhibition in this city continues to be visited, but not by any large numbers of those, one would think, who would be the most interested in the progress of industry. It is difficult to arouse Brazilians from their usual apathy.

A Brazilian transport, just arrived from Montevideo, reports the new General, CAXIAS, on his way to the headquarters of the Allied army. It was rumored there that as soon as he would take command, POLYDORO would return to Rio.

The Paraguayans were still fortifying their position of Curupaity and constructing *abattis* in front of every approachable point of their fortress. It will be a murderous struggle for the possession of those lines, but which cannot be expected to occur before three months yet.

Business has not been very brisk within the last few days in this city, and the money market is rather stringent, with a tendency to further contraction. Gold at 15 per cent. premium, and exchange on Europe at much the usual rates.

## NEW-ORLEANS.

### The Riot Investigating Committee.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 22.

The Congressional Investigating Committee have decided to carry on the investigation at the St. Louis Hotel. The Committee commenced work this morning at an early hour. Subpœnas for some twenty witnesses have already been issued. Among those examined to-day were Judges WARMOUTH and HOWELL. The Committee are to work day and night, to have the report ready by opening of Congress. The first examination of witnesses will be with regard to the riots, and subsequently with regard to the management of the Federal Departments, and also the sentiments of the Southern people. All who are connected with the Commission are sworn to secrecy.

Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN and Gen. SHERIDAN paid a short visit to the Committee this morning. The General will attend the races at the Melair this afternoon.

### Gen. Sherman's Movements.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 22.

The future movements of Gen. SHERMAN are uncertain, but the belief is that he will not proceed further just at present in the Mexican business, but return to Washington or the West.

Reports are indeed current that he has already, in brief, been requested by telegraph to let Mexico alone.

## CHICAGO.

### Removal of the City Cemetery.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Dec. 22.

The Common Council, in view of its action adverse to interments, has addressed a letter to the Chief Quartermaster's Department of the Lakes, asking removal of the rebel dead from the City Cemetery, which is to be broken up.

The Common Council has also taken action on the amendments to the City Charter, which they will submit to the next Legislature, among other things, to prevent the interment of dead within the present and future limits of the city; for authority to purchase ground and to borrow money to erect a City Hall; for full power to regulate future franchise for railroads.

### A New Press Association.

CHICAGO, Friday, Dec. 21.

The publishers of the daily papers, west and northwest of Chicago, held a Convention here yesterday, and perfected an organization under the name of the Northwestern Associated Press, with E. EMORY, of the Peoria *Advertiser*, for President, and the following Executive Committee: F. M. MILLS, Chairman of the Des Moines *Register*; D. D. W. CARVER, Dubuque *Herald*; A. W. SHELDON, Keokuk *Gate City*; J. P. DOBELBOWER, Alton *Democrat*; M. F. DOWDALL, Peoria *Democrat*; J. M. MAHIN, Muscatine *Journal*; E. L. MERRITT, Springfield *Register*.

The Association voted to take its news reports of the New-York Associated Press. It is composed of twenty-five flourishing dailies.

## TENNESSEE.

### Suit Against the United States and European News Association.

NASHVILLE, Friday, Dec. 21.

The proprietors of the Nashville *Gazette* are about to institute a suit against the United States and European News Association, laying the damages at $5,000, for a refusal on the part of that Association to furnish it with telegraphic reports.

Some months since the *Gazette* stopped taking telegraphic news from any source, but when the Nashville papers affiliated with the above-named Association, the *Gazette* seized the opportunity to demand a resumption of its old relations with them. The publishers of other journals here refused to allow it, and the agent of the Association declined to furnish it with news. Hence the suit is to be brought.

## FORTRESS MONROE.

### Anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Dec. 20.

Arrangements are being made by the colored people of Norfolk and Portsmouth for the celebration of the Anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation.

A meeting was recently held at Norfolk, at which Mayor LUDLOW, of that city, was invited to address the people. He said that while he doubted the expediency or propriety of celebrating the day by a meeting and procession, he would see that they were not molested. He did not believe that there was any disposition on the part of the citizens to interfere with them, so long as they were orderly. The arrangements, embracing services in church and a procession, were completed at this meeting.

## MAINE.

### Fire at Brunswick—Railroad Accident.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Dec. 22.

A special to the *Star* from Brunswick states that a fire this morning, on Lincoln-street, consumed four tenements, occupied by Capt. BENJAMIN DUNNING, J. W. FORSYTH, G. B. TENNY and Widow ROBBINS. Loss $7,500; insured for $4,500.

Another Grand Trunk freight train ran off the track at Berlin Falls yesterday afternoon, at the same place as on Thursday. Two cars were smashed.

## OHIO.

### Burning of a Manufactory at Cincinnati—Opening of the Cincinnati and Covington Suspension Bridge.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Dec. 22.

There was only one death from cholera during the past week.

The manufactory for agricultural implements of CRAMER & WILLIAMS, was destroyed by fire early this morning. Loss $20,000; insured for $13,000.

The Cincinnati and Covington Suspension Bridge will be opened about the first of February, when a grand celebration is contemplated.

## VIRGINIA.

### The Case of Dr. Watson—Military Commission Dissolved.

RICHMOND, Saturday, Dec. 22.

The Military Commission in the case of Dr. WATSON, of Rockbridge, was this day dissolved by order of President JOHNSON, and the prisoner discharged. The order was made upon the Supreme Court decision.

## KANSAS.

### Shooting Affray at Ogden.

JUNCTION CITY, Kansas, Saturday, Dec. 22.

A shooting affray occurred at Ogden, Kansas, yesterday. The City Marshal of Ogden was shot dead by a soldier of the Seventh United States Cavalry, and two soldiers of the Seventh Cavalry shot in return by the citizens.

### An American Schooner Lost Near Bagdad.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 22.

The American schooner *Mary Bertrand*, belonging to A. A. GAFNEY, from Tampico, bound to Brazos Santiago, went ashore ten miles below Bagdad. No date. She had $24,000 in specie aboard, the receipts of a cargo of arms furnished the Liberals at Tampico. Parties from the shore, pretending to act under Mexican authority, seized the money and carried it to Matamoras, under the pretence that it was attempted to be carried out of Mexico without the duty being paid. The vessel was a total loss.

### Death of T. Elliott, of Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Dec. 22.

One of our most esteemed merchants, long identified with the interests of this city, T. ELLIOTT, Esq., died this morning.

### Burning of a Church at Rye, N. Y.

RYE, N. Y., Saturday, Dec. 22.

Christ's Church, the most beautiful church edifice in this place, was almost entirely destroyed by fire last night. The fire originated in a defective flue, in a location almost impossible to reach, and the church had to be abandoned to the flames. Only the stone walls and the steeple are standing. Most of the movable property was saved. The total loss will reach $25,000. Insured for $9,000.

### Heavy Robbery.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Dec. 22.

The store of WM. G. COCHRANE & Co., No. 324 Walnut-street, was broken into last night, the brick fire-proof safe dug into, and railroad and Government securities carried off to the amount of over $209,000.

SECOND DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Dec. 22.

The robbery of COCHRANE & Co., reported this morning, will not prove as heavy as reported. It is now stated that the amount stolen reaches only $94,000, of which $50,000 were coupon bonds and the rest city sixes and other securities.

DESCRIPTION OF THE STOLEN PROPERTY.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Dec. 22.

The following bonds, &c., were stolen from the store of W. G. COCHRAN to-day, as before telegraphed:

Certificates of Pennsylvania Railroad stock: 2,735, 100 shares; 2,427, 48 shares; 3,337, 46 shares.

Certificates of Morris Canal consolidated stock: Nos. 1,681, 60 shares; 1,652, 20 shares; 1,795, 12 shares; 1,665, 7 shares.

Delaware Division Canal bonds: Six bonds of $1,000 each, as follows: Nos. 70, 73, 79, 530, 531, 532.

Philadelphia and Erie Railroad bonds: Four bonds of $1,000 each, as follows: Nos. 112, 1,048, 1,319, 423.

Huntington and Broadtop 7 per cent. bonds: Twenty-four bonds for $500 each, as follows: Nos. 116 to 121; 426 to 431; 574, 576, 421, 115, 551, 114, 552, 549, 555, 556 and 534; and two bonds of $1,000 each, as follows: 1,345 and 1,399.

North Pennsylvania Railroad ten per cent. bonds, eight bonds for $1,000 each as follows: Nos. 116, 149, 163, 43, 132, 156, 208 and 214, and seven bonds of $500 each, as follows: Nos. 266, 331, 418, 468, 583, 299 and 336.

Union Canal Bonds, five bonds of $1,000 each, as follows: Nos. 406, 995, 604, 584 and 585.

*Bonds Stolen*—$4,000 city 6's, free of tax. $5,000 certificates of Schuylkill Navigation, 7 per cent. Boat loan. $5,000 do., loan of 1862. 100 shares of Greene & Coates' Street Passenger Railroad Company.

### The Philadelphia Press Club Banquet.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Dec. 22.

The third anniversary of the Press Club of Philadelphia was celebrated to-night by a banquet at the La Pierre House. About 150 persons were present, including many invited guests from other cities, members of the Bar, and of Congress, army officers, &c. Many brief but sparkling addresses were made, and the whole affair was a decided success.

The 22d day of December was selected for the anniversary of the Press Club, as on the 22d day of December, 1719, the first newspaper was issued in the Colony of Pennsylvania, viz.: the *Weekly Mercury*, by ANDREW BRADFORD.

### The Weather.

MADISON, Wis., Saturday, Dec. 22

It is thawing. A drizzling rain is falling.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Dec. 22.

A thaw set in last night. The snow is rapidly disappearing. It is raining this evening.

### Movement of United States Troops.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Dec. 22.

A detachment of recruits for the Seventh United States Cavalry, at Fort Lyon, passed through this city to-day. More are to follow.

### A Bear Story—Their Winter Quarters Invaded.

The Elmira *Advertiser* vouches for the following as true:

"The other day a party of four hunters went out sporting from Crescent, a station on the Northern Central, between here and Williamsport. After reaching the mountain they decided to separate in search of game, the discharge of a gun being the rallying signal, should one need the assistance of the rest. One of the four, WILLIAM GODCHARLES, in his peregrinations, came across the opening of what seemed a den, amid some rocks. He boldly entered in, and about the same time was rather rudely thrust back and out by an enormous black bear, which resented intrusion by at once showing fight. Having his gun loaded and pointed in front, he at once discharged its contents, which took effect in the head of the bear and killed it instantly, fortunately for his future comfort and safety, about which he began to have serious doubts. The noise of the firing brought his companions quickly to the spot. They at once went to work and skinned and dressed the animal and started home with what meat they could carry. When well on their way, they bethought themselves that likely the den might be a wintering place for bears, and possibly there were more to be found. So they trudged back and put their guns in order, and entered, and succeeded in stampeding three more bears, which showed good pluck, but at length were compelled to yield to the superior prowess of the hunters. They secured the trophies of their day's sport and proceeded home without further hindrance, and showed the evidences of the hot work they had encountered with four black bears."

### Mrs. Surratt's House in Washington.

Mr. T. J. MACKEY has written a letter to the Hartford *Press* in relation to the foolish statement which has been extensively published, that several families have occupied Mrs. SURRATT's house in Washington since her execution, and that "none of them have been able to stay long, as she is a ghostly visitant there almost every night." Mr. MACKEY says:

This statement is incorrect both in letter and in "spirit." The house referred to is, and has been for many months, the residence of Brevet Brig.-Gen. BALLOCH, the worthy chief disbursing officer of the Freedmen's Bureau. The General is a "bonny Scot," and as a true scion of the land of the thistle and the heather, he allows none but good "spirits" to enter his house. Any spirit that enters his hospitable mansion must "down at his bidding," with many "punches;" and the only "ghost" ever seen there, thus far, is that of the "bold John Barley Corn."

Yours in Spirit, T. J. MACKEY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1866.

### Major-Gen. Wool.

The following note was written by Gen. WOOL in response to an invitation to attend a recent Veterans' reunion:

TROY, Dec. 17, 1866.

MY DEAR COLONEL: It would indeed afford me great pleasure to be with you and the veterans this evening. Of this I shall be deprived, in consequence of the feeble health of Mrs. WOOL. It is and has been such as to keep me from leaving my house for the last ten days, except two hours and a half at church nine days since. My best wishes will attend you and your veterans, with the hope that they will, in the course of the evening, enjoy all they would have anticipated. Very respectfully yours,

JOHN E. WOOL, Major-General.

Col. HYDE, Manager.

### About Fenianism—Mr. Millen's Address—His Charges Against Head Centre Stephens.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 10, 1866.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In your issue of the 7th inst. there appeared a very lengthy address to the sincere members of the Fenian organization at home and abroad, signed by F. F. MILLEN, late President of the Military Council in Ireland, in which he puts forward a series of charges against JAMES STEPHENS, the C. O. I. R. It is not my purpose to disprove these charges, or enter into any controversy through your columns with this redoubtable General, but merely to give your readers a few of the conclusions which I arrived at after my first perusal of this elaborately written, yet cowardly and treacherous document.

In the first paragraph the writer at once shows his spite—he could not restrain his personal hatred for the C. O. I. R. any longer—but at once gave vent to his surcharged feelings by applying such epithets to him as "political humbug," "cheat and "rascal"—language which, it is unnecessary to say, must be strongly supported by proof when used.

Gen. MILLEN says that he became connected with the Irish movement about seven years ago, and that three years and a half ago he found out for the first time that STEPHENS was false to his country, or, in his own words, that "STEPHENS had manifested the cloven foot." Bear this in mind, that three and a half years ago MILLEN states he knew STEPHENS to be recreant to his trust. Did he then denounce him and endeavor to have him pushed from the organization?

The first time he saw Mr. STEPHENS was in May, 1865, in Dublin, when he says he saw gross heartlessness and tyranny displayed by STEPHENS, whom he designates in his elegant language "the boss." Did he then come forward to his countrymen and warn them against this man—this leader of their choice—and point him out to them as a cheat and a rascal? No; on the contrary, he still held a position under him, and, by so doing, indorsed both him and his actions.

Then comes another charge, which might be looked on as a motive power in raising up his ire against JAMES STEPHENS, for though MILLEN ranked very high in a military capacity, it appears "the boss" either had not sufficient confidence in his man, or for some other cogent reason best known to himself, did not give him that insight into the workings and secrets of the home organization which, in his great vanity, he considered he was entitled to, but instead he was left idle, and it would only be natural to conclude that the organization must have suffered an irreparable loss in the inactivity of his military genius; yet, strange to say, it progressed with rapid strides, although deprived of his great military services, and under the management of STEPHENS has become a Colossus, as the fears of England to-day amply testify. But more than that, his own statements belie each other, for in one place he states that STEPHENS' reports as to the strength of the men in the gap was false; in another part of his letter, in reference to fighting in Ireland last year, he states "that he knew of no man in Ireland who would not cheerfully have run the desperate risks with him if he had attempted to fight." Surely, "the boss" must have acted very differently from what he is charged with, still retaining the entire confidence of the Irish people up to this moment.

His charges as to Mr. STEPHENS' luxurious retreat on the Dodder I deem unworthy of remark. The people at home, those who are so intensely interested in anything approaching deception on the part of their leader—the men in the gap—are surely the best judges of this. But he says that STEPHENS received $363,000 from America, and yet borrowed money to go to France, and triumphantly asks, Where is the $363,000? followed by the phrase, "Comment is useless." Well, I agree with him there. The man who was reduced to borrow money from a person whom (according to his charge) he must have approached reluctantly, must have expended his receipts for the object they were intended for, and not for his own personal gratification or use. Gen. MILLEN asks, What has he shown for all this money? I point to the formation and carrying on of an organization more widespread, more significant, more revolutionary and more secret than any one yet known to the world having a similar object; and all this in an impoverished country and opposed to the wealth of England, and under difficulties which, I really believe, neither the military genius of Mr. MILLEN nor his statesmanlike or revolutionizing qualities would ever be able to surmount. To my limited judgment I am only astonished at the prodigious results from such limited means.

However, Mr. STEPHENS was arrested, and Gen. MILLEN, as ranking officer, was head of affairs. The military council here offer a large reward for the escape of the C. O.

This is to me the most inexplicable and strange proceeding which I (presuming his charges to be true) ever heard any man or body of men perpetrating. He states that the conduct of STEPHENS was of such a nature that it entirely disgusted them, and they were only desirous of getting rid of him, as he was a clog on their action, and a man whose selfish, egotistical and incomprehensible conduct prevented the addition to their ranks of persons whose social position, influence, &c., was worth a dozen JAMES STEPHENS'. Yet no sooner than the English authorities have rid them of this, to them, intolerable nuisance, than they offer a large reward toward aiding him in his escape from prison. If he acted with duplicity or falsely to his trust, they were and each of them was bound to denounce him, to have him shown up to the organization in his true character; but by their silence they became *particeps criminis* in betraying the glorious cause in which they were engaged, but not only have they not done so, but actually expend money toward his liberation. There must be some mistake here.

Well, JAMES STEPHENS escaped, and on his liberation resumed his position as C. O. I. R., and what does he do, actually charges MILLEN with taking advantage of his incarceration to endeavor to get himself leader of the movement, &c. His inordinate vanity, piqued at the to him want of appreciation of his great military services, and the want of confidence shown by STEPHENS in him, prompted him to seek his position; but his designs were known and frustrated, and he became looked upon as a man dangerous to the cause from his blinding, but disappointed ambition, and the next thing we find is that this man whose services were so invaluable, to whom (still believing his assertions) the Military Council in Ireland and the intelligent leaders looked upon as a more fitting man than JAMES STEPHENS to conduct the movement, was, with their concurrence, sent by him to America as a special envoy—a position surely unworthy of him who commanded the confidence of his military and civil friends on the Irish soil; and, worse yet, the principal dispatch that he carried being the information that he should be looked upon here as a man dangerous to the cause, and his mission was solely to get him from Ireland, as he could do less damage on this side of the Atlantic to the movement than at home, and on no account to let him enter the scene of operations until the fighting commenced—yet, notwithstanding all this, did he then come forward and denounce JAMES STEPHENS? No.

Mr. STEPHENS arrived here in the month of May last. Public meetings have been often held, at which he appeared and gave the American public to understand that he was to fight this year, &c., and demanded of them aid, both in materials of war and moral influence.

Did Gen. MILLEN come forward in the rostrum, confront this man, who still, according to him, was imposing on the credulity of his countrymen, and pronounce him to be a political humbug, cheat, or something worse? During the many months the C. O. has appeared before the public reiterating the statements, which MILLEN says were false, as to the Irish strength, and when he was approachable, either in person or by mail, or through the Press, did this conscientious and pure-minded patriot seek from him an explanation? No. But, mark you, the American people who are called on, as well as the Irish population, to judge of the merits of the leader of this movement, no sooner has the time come when JAMES STEPHENS cannot defend himself, than this gallant General comes out with an article highly defamatory of his character—charges him with acts which even the British lying organ, the *Times*, with all its malignant and bitter hatred of him, did not think of putting in its columns—and sending these charges through the columns of a paper which is almost exclusively an American-read one, with specious arguments, well-rounded periods and a strong dose of the usual hypocritical cant of patriotism, asks you to withhold your sympathy from the movement; asks you to shut your eyes on the fearful struggle for liberty which will inevitably take place in the green little isle; asks the recognized liberty-loving and republican people of America to shut your hearts on your friends, and indorse that old played-out stump speech, saying "England's difficulty is Ireland's opportunity." Why, it appears to me that we have long enough been waiting for that difficulty—so, if "the mountain will not come to MAHOMET, let MAHOMET go to the mountain"—let the Irish people make the difficulty and the opportunity themselves. But Gen. MILLEN's extreme solicitude for the deluded dupes (as he makes them out) of Mr. STEPHENS, is caused by reason of the ignoring of his great services, of his disappointment in his ambitious schemes, in being promptly sent where he was powerless to hurt the cause, and thereby revenge himself on his Chief by reason of being sent on such a small mission, and looked upon not as the great lion he expected to be—this is what's the matter.

I would now ask Gen. MILLEN how he can account for his silence during the three and a half years he knew of the C. O.'s so charged misconduct? And why, in the name of justice and fair play, why wait until Mr. STEPHENS was so placed that he could not have an opportunity to refute any charges brought against him?

In conclusion, if it takes Gen. MILLEN so long as over three years to decide what course to pursue under the circumstances shown in his charges, he possesses more irresolution or prudence than I confess should like in a military leader.

Yours, &c., FAIR PLAY.

# CURRENT LITERATURE.

### DID I OFFEND?

*By Henry S. Leigh.*

Did I offend? Pretty cousin, believe me,
Nothing on earth could be half so provoking;
Nothing on earth, pretty cousin, would grieve me
Nearly so deeply. But say, are you joking?
All very well, as a joke, to *pretend*:—
Tell me sincerely, though; did I offend?

Only a kiss! Is it wrong to make merry
Just at the merriest season of seasons?
Take the cold weather—the lips—and the berry;—
Not as excuses, but only as reasons.
Mistletoe, Christmas, and Beauty befriend
Sinners, if *I* be one. Did I offend?

Kisses, of course, I shall have by the dozen;
Kisses—but not of the kind that I value;
Not like the kiss of just now, pretty cousin.
Shall you forget it?—Oh, answer me, *shall you?*
Ere you forget it you *must* condescend
Frankly to answer me; did I offend?

What are our games, and our gifts, and our dinner;
What are our mistletoe-boughs and our holly?
How—if I sneak through the day like a sinner—
How can the "festive occasion" be jolly?
*Do* put my fears and my doubts at an end:
Look in my face, cousin—*Did I offend?*

### AN ENGINE-ROOM STORY.

*From the Christmas Number of London Society.*

On a cold, frosty Christmas, a few years ago, I was a passenger on board the fine steamer *Queen*, from London to ——. The voyage is not a very long one; but we were several days at sea, and during that time I struck up pretty much of an acquaintance with the second engineer of the ship. I have always had a taste, rather imaginative than scientific, for watching the working of powerful machinery; the evenings were too cold to allow of my remaining long on deck; and I was often glad to exchange for a time the saloon stove for the bright glow of the boiler furnaces, and the company of the passengers for a chat in the engine-room with my friend the engineer. Ten o'clock in the evening, when it was his watch, generally found me seated by his side on the platform that ran around the tops of the cylinders, whence he could in a moment hear any word passed from the deck, had immediate access to the handles of the engines, could see the fire-doors and stoke-hole, with the glass gauges in front of the boilers; and even while chatting with me, could be constantly alive to the smallest escape of steam, or the least jarring or chirping sound which told to his practiced eyes or ears that something about the machinery required lubrication or adjustment.

There was nothing very remarkable about my acquaintance, Angrove; he was simply an honest, straightforward, intelligent, self-educated mechanic—one, in short, of a class very numerous among our steamboat engineers. He was about forty years of age, and had spent nearly half that time at sea, in many services and in all parts of the world. He had been in action on board a Brazilian steam-sloop; had nearly died from the intense heat in the engine-room of a Peninsula and Oriental boat in the Red Sea; had been wrecked in a West India mail steamer, and afterward discharged from the service for a smuggling transaction, with which he vowed that he himself had really nothing to do; was at the time the late war broke out serving on board a Russian war-steamer, which of course he left as soon as possible; had served on board a river-boat on the Mississippi, and another on the Hooghly; and had seen many a strange event in these and other services, from the plain matter-of-fact point of view natural to his temperament and education.

On Christmas eve we were slipping along fast under steam and canvas, with the wind and sea on the beam; and the ship, though not pitching much, was rolling a good deal. We had but few passengers on board, and of these four were solemnly playing a rubber, while the others were ill in their berths. There was evidently not much Christmas festivity to be expected in the saloon, so I came shivering off the deck, where I had been smoking a cigar in the moonlight, and seated myself in my accustomed place on the engine-room platform, enjoying the warm glow from the furnaces. Angove had just lit a cigar which I gave him, when a slight escape of steam from one of the valve stuffing-boxes arrested his attention. The platform on which we had our seat was on a level with the tops of the cylinders, with a railing nearly breast high between it and the engines; and to get at the stuffing-box in question, it was necessary, in order to avoid being struck by the bars of the parallel motion, to wait until the engine took her down stroke, and then vault in over the rail to the top of the cylinder cover, before she came up again. Taking a spanner to screw down the gland, Angove awaited the proper moment, and vaulted over the rail; but at that instant the ship took a heavier roll than ordinary, his foot slipped on the greasy, sloping surface of the false cover, and he had the narrowest escape possible from being precipitated headlong among the working parts of the machinery. He saved himself just in time by catching hold of the cylinder cross-head; but this cross-head worked up to within half an inch of one of the deck beams, and before he could withdraw his hand the two were nearly close together; the smallest conceivable space of time longer and his hand would have been crushed between them, such close work was it, indeed that he actually felt the squeeze, and the skin was red with the pressure.

I know I was terribly frightened, and started up pale and horror-struck; but Angove finished his work coolly, vaulted out again over the rail, and seated himself at my side, a little pale, but perfectly calm and self-possessed, and smoked away his cigar as if nothing bad happened.

"My dear fellow," I cried, "what a narrow escape! I thought it was all over with you."

"Yes, indeed," he said, "it was close work! But, thank God, it is all right. A very small fraction of a second longer," looking at his hand, "and my power of using hammer and chisel wouldn't have been of much account."

We sat for some minutes without speaking, both, no doubt, meditating on what had occurred, and then, full of the subject, I said:

"It must be very dangerous work going about the engines in really bad weather?"

"Yes it is," he said, "especially in some engine-rooms; nearly as bad, I think, as it is for the sailors to go aloft. But I have always been been very fortunate."

"Did you never meet with an accident?" I asked.

"No," he replied; "but I was very near one once—a worse one, perhaps, than even this would have been—and yet it was not exactly an accident either."

"What was it, then?" I asked.

"Well," he said, "it is a subject on which I don't much like to speak, and, indeed, I have never told the whole story to any one; but I think a sufficiently long time has now elapsed, and I may as well give it to you, since you are pleased to say you like hearing my little adventure.

"It was many years ago—when the California gold-diggings were attracting everybody's attention, that I went out as third engineer of a steamer from Panama to San Francisco. I liked the captain very much, and I had known him by sight before, though he didn't know me; for a short time previously he had several times come on board a ship to which I then belonged, at New-York, to see the captain, who was a friend of his. Once or twice he had brought off his wife and little daughter with him—such a sweet lady-like young woman, and such a dear little girl—I recollect taking them down once and showing them the engines—and the lady appeared so fond of her husband. I wondered how he could leave them to come on this station, in that lawless time of gold-seeking. Our chief engineer, too, was a good sort of man, and one who knew his work well; the second wasn't a bad fellow, either, though too fond of his glass; bu the rest of the officers and crew were not pleasant shipmates. The ship was not a comfortable one to me in any respect, and I soon determined that my first voyage in her should be my last, though we had first-rate wages to induce us to stick by the ship at San Francisco, and not run away to the gold-diggings.

We arrived out safely, without any adventure; but we had to wait a long time there before we could sail on our homeward voyage. Notwithstanding all precautions, a great many of our crew ran away, and it was impossible to replace them; indeed, the harbor was full of ships lying useless there for want of crews to take them away. But we had also another loss, and a great one, in our chief engineer. He had been ailing on the voyage out, and he died, poor fellow, while we were lying in the harbor. Our second was not exactly the person to take charge of the engines, being, as I have said, rather too fond of drink, and the Captain, we heard, was trying all he could do to get some one in our chief's place. Macpherson, the second, was, of course, very indignant at this—but so it was.

I should think we must have been quite two months at San Francisco before we were ready to sail again—for you must understand that we were not a regular packet on the station, but had been specially chartered for the voyage out—and we thought that we were going after all without any new chief engineer. We, in the engine-room, were pleased at this, for Macpherson was a good sort of fellow enough, except for that fault which I have mentioned, and a first-rate workman; but on the very last day before sailing, the Captain, of whom we had seen but little for some time past, came on board with a person whom he introduced to the engine-room hands as their new chief.

He was not the only new arrival on board. There were a few—very few—passengers, and a lady, who I heard, to my astonishment, was the captain's wife, whom he had married since we had been at San Francisco. Now, as I have already told you, I had seen his wife and little daughter but a short time before, so you may think how much I was surprised at seeing this other woman brought on board as his wife now. I was very much surprised at our captain, whom I had taken for a different sort of man; but it was all no business of mine, so I held my tongue about it. This new woman that he had now was very handsome, certainly, though of a bold, masculine style of beauty, and with such an eye! I thought I shouldn't exactly like her for a wife myself, though she was really handsome, and it was no wonder that any man should be taken up with her.

Right or wrong, I form my opinions of people pretty quickly; and I didn't like our new chief. He was quiet and mild in his manners certainly—wonderfully so for that time, in that part of the world—but there was a wild, dissipated, wicked look, if you understand me, in his eye, which seemed to me to tell that he could be very different if he chose. I could not help remarking to Macpherson that I thought we had a rum one to deal with now; and he replied that he should like to know his history, for he guessed it was a strange one. One thing was evident to me from the first time he came into the engine-room—he was not a practical working-engineer. That he knew something about engines was plain; and he gave his orders with decision, and without any apparent doubt of himself; but there was a theoretical rather than a practical twang about them, as if his knowledge of marine engines had been gained rather by study than by experience. His hands were too white and delicate for a man who had used the hammer and chisel, and file much; and coming into the engine-room suddenly on the evening before we sailed, I found him doing some job at the vice which was fixed there—something for himself, I fancy, and not for the engines—and from the manner in which he handled his tools it was plain that he was no workman. I set him down in my own mind for a civil engineer, who had come out to the diggings, had got a bad run of luck, and was glad to work his way home as best he could.

At length we were ready for sea, having taken on board a small cargo, and also some gold on its way to the States. We had beautiful weather down the coast, and for some time nothing unusual occurred. Macpherson and I kept watch and watch alternately, our new chief of course taking none; indeed he came very seldom into the engine-room at all; and, when he did, he interfered with nobody. He would just glance at the gauges, open a fire-door and look in, and feel the heat of the condensers; but he would make no remark, unless there was a little escape of steam, or anything of that sort which a child might notice. He seldom found fault with anybody; and very often, indeed almost every night, he used to send down grog to the stokers and trimmers on watch, so that they began to consider him a sort of sea-angel, and to wish that they could always have him for a chief. Our Captain, too, appeared to think more of his wife than of the ship, and also seemed to me to be drinking pretty much; and Macpherson soon found that he might take his little drop when he liked, having nobody to find fault with him, except myself, who was his subordinate. So, altogether, discipline became very lax, and except for the mates, who were blusterers of the genuine Yankee type, we were quite a happy family at sea. I could not help fancying, however, that it was all too good to last; and so it turned out.

We had got well down the coast, and I knew we were not far off the land, when one night—a fine night it was, but very dark—it was my watch below from midnight to four in the morning. When I say, "my watch below," you know, sir, I do not mean my watch below, in the engine-room, but my turn to be off duty. Macpherson and I occupied as a sleeping cabin one of the deck-houses abaft the paddle-wheel, in which were two bunks, one over the other, one his and the other mine. At eight bells—12 o'clock you know—I called him, and he turned out as usual, and went to take charge of the engine-room; while I turned into my bunk and tried to go to sleep. Now to sleep close behind a paddle-box, with the wheel but a foot or two from your head, is for those unaccustomed to it, and sometimes even for those who are used to it, rather a difficult operation, especially when the ship is rolling. There is a creak and a buzz, as your side rises with the roll; and a roar, and a bang, and a shock, and a splutter as your wheel is in its turn half buried in the sea; with a continual tremble and shake, never ceasing for a moment, which altogether render sleeping in such a position an art only to be acquired by long practice; and as I have said, not always to be depended upon even then. I can sleep as well as most people; and am not at all a particular man in such matters; but on the night in question, although there was not much sea on, I soon found that any attempt to get a sleep in my bunk was hopeless. I could not afford to throw away my four hours in thinking about it; so turning out again, without much delay, I went below to the engine-room, and crept into a snug little spot between the starboard cylinder and the forward bulkhead of the engine-room, which I had several times before, on our outward voyage, used for a similar purpose. I must describe the engine-room to you. It was very much like this one; the engines were side-levers like these; and the stoke-hole, with its fire-doors, was adjoining the engine-room, without any separation between. The cylinders were forward, about four feet from the bulkhead, and the boilers and stoke-hole were aft. There was a platform, just like this, at the level of the tops of the cylinders, on each side of the engine-room, and across the forward part of it, close to the bulkhead; with ladders at the after-ends of the two side platforms leading down to the stoke-hole; and another at the middle of the part that went across, by which you descended to a narrow passage between the engines, where the starting-handles, &c., were placed; at the same part of the platform was the ladder which communicated with the deck. You will see from this that there was at the forward end of the engine-room, having the cylinders and ends of the engines on one side of it, the bulkhead on the other, and the cross platform for a roof, a space about four feet wide, and in length the whole width of the ship. The port side of this space was filled with tallow casks, oil-cans, &c., for which there was not room in the store-closet; but on the starboard side there was a nice snug little spot, kept tolerably cool, though so near the cylinders, by the draught of air from the deck, and, through some holes in the bulkhead, from the fore-hold. This snuggery was approached by a narrow passage on the starboard side of the ship—for the ladders and the deck-pump prevented your getting in from between the engines, and the donkey-engine was in the way on the port side; and you had to make a rush to get in, where you did, without a ducking from the starboard waste-water pipe through the ship's side, which was very leaky, so that there was generally a torrent of water falling down from it. But once in, with a bag of cotton wipings for a bed, and my jacket rolled up for a pillow, I could generally calculate on a comfortable snooze, without disturbance from the wheels or anything else. I am obliged to be so particular in my description, or you would never understand what I have to relate. In this favorite spot of mine, then, you will understand that I lay down, and in a very few minutes was fast asleep.

I had not slept very long when I awoke with a start, and with an uneasy consciousness that there was something unusual in the working of the engines. I leant on my elbow and listened. They were going much more slowly than usual, and there was a peculiar jerking style about their motion which seemed as if they were working expansively with high steam, and the well-known rushing sound in the steam-pipes, like the wind through a door-way, when the door is ajar, showed me in a moment that they were closely "throttled,"—that is, that the valves in the pipes leading to the cylinders were partially closed, so as to check the flow of steam from the boilers to the engines. I saw, too, that there was a very bright glow from the furnaces, and that the fires were more than usually intense. I fancied also, from the absence of the usual currents of air, except through the windsail and from the forehold, and the appearance of the lights and shadows, that the hatches over the crank gratings, and the companion leading to the deck, were closed—a thing that was very unusual except in bad weather.

I was about to creep out of my lair, to see what was the meaning of all this, when I heard persons in conversation in the passage between the engines, and almost close to where I was. By a slight movement I was able also to see them. One was our chief engineer, who had never before been known to be in the engine-room at this hour of the night; he had his hands on the injection handles, and was regulating the supply of water to the diminished quantity of steam passing through the engines. The other, with his back turned toward me, was a person whom I did not know at all. He appeared a slight, gracefully-formed young man, of middle height, dressed in sailor's clothes of a fine texture, and with the voice of a youth rather than that of a man. I should have gone out at once to see what was doing, but the first words I distinguished arrested my attention in a moment. It was the youth who said—

'How long before we shall leave the ship?'

'Not long now,' replied the chief; 'but we have nothing more to do, except to start when it is time.'

'Are you sure the third engineer is all right?'

'Yes. He sleeps in one of the wheel-houses, and I have turned the key upon him. Dick is at the wheel; the rest of the watch on deck, and these smutty fellows are disposed of. We have lowered the boat all safe, and all is ready for a start.'

'Then, why not go now?'

'No, we might still be discovered in time to spoil all. Let us wait till the last moment, and we shall be sure that we have got rid of the infernal ship and all that could ever give us trouble. But, by G—d,' he said, with a glance toward the gauges, 'there isn't much time to spare, either. The steam mounts quicker than I thought; it is at twenty-five already, and the water is all out of the gauges. Just step on deck, and tell Dick we shall be off at once.'

The youth turned and ascended quickly to the deck; and the chief went to the stoke-hole, opened the furnace-doors, looked at the fires, and threw in some coal and tallow.

I should make a bad hand at describing my feelings, and all that sort of thing; but I think you may imagine that the unaccountable appearance of a stranger in the ship—the intelligence that the watch both on deck and in the engine-room were disposed of—the knowledge that the steam was at twenty-five pounds to the inch, our usual working pressure being fifteen and rapidly rising, with the safety valves, of course, fastened down or very heavily loaded—the engines throttled of half their steam, the feed in the boilers very low, and the furnaces fed with oil and tallow, it was altogether enough to make one feel queer. The boilers were new and strong; but, for that very reason, when they did give way, the destruction would be the greater; and I expected soon a terrific explosion, which might probably send the ship to the bottom. I understood at once—indeed there was no room for doubt after what I had seen and heard—that the villains had by some means got hold of the gold on board; that they had either drugged or overpowered the watch, and that it was their intention to blow up the ship, and escape in the confusion; or to get away a little beforehand, and trust to the explosion which must inevitably follow, to remove all proof of their crime and all dread of capture. I saw what it was; but I confess to you, Sir, at the risk of being thought a coward, that I stood at first unable to think or act to any useful purpose. Had I been prompt and decided, now was my time to have acted while the stranger was on deck; but I own that I stood rooted to the spot, with shaky knees, with quivering lips, and with the cold, clammy perspiration standing on my forehead. I have often been in peril, but I never felt so unmanned, before or since, as I did then; and I verily believe that, had I been left alone, I should have allowed the ship, and the gold, and my own life, and the lives of all on board to take their chance, rather than venture out to face those desperadoes.

But I had not the choice. The chief, after looking at the fire, and examining the gauges, crossed the stoke-hole to the other passage under the starboard platform, with the view probably of getting at some of the grease and tallow that was stowed away close by where I had made my couch. I saw that I must now be discovered, but with the prospect of a struggle with one man singly my courage revived, my limbs became steady and the coward feeling left my heart. He groped his way slowly up the passage and then made the rush which I have described as necessary to avoid the water from the waste-pipe. This rush brought him close to me before he stopped, and we stood face to face. My eyes were accustomed to the dim light of the place, while his were yet dazzled by the bright glare of the fires, so that I could distinguish his features, while he was yet uncertain whether there was any one there but himself. I ought to have seized the opportunity and attacked him at once, but I foolishly let the moment pass, and instead of acting promptly I sung out, 'Who is there?' In a moment his eyes lit up with a look of fierce intelligence, and with a suppressed exclamation he sprang upon me. The suddenness of the attack made me start back, and, my foot being tripped up by the bag of cotton I used for a bed, we fell heavily to the deck together, I being undermost. His left hand was on my throat, and clutching my hair with his right, he, with a quick lift and jerk, moved my head to one side toward the engine. I did not resist the movement much, for I had not thought exactly where I was lying; but, oh, think what was my horror at the next instant to see directly over me the end of the side lever descending, and not more than three feet above my head! By a violent effort I got out of the way just in time; but even then the cutter at the end of the lever grazed my forehead in its descent. The horror of my position seemed to give me for the moment preternatural strength, and I succeeded in rolling my antagonist over until I became uppermost; and then I struck him with my clenched fist two or three heavy blows on the face with such effect that his hold of me relaxed, and I thought that I had stunned him. In a moment I gained my feet and fled; but I had been mistaken in fancying I had quieted my antagonist; he was nearly as quick as I was, and pursued me closely. I rushed through the passage by the side of the ship, across the stoke-hole, through the passage between the engines, and thence to the platform and up the ladder leading to the deck. The chief was close behind me, so that I dared not lose time by turning my head; and I remember how I heard his feet slip as he crossed the iron floor of the stoke-hole directly after me. I tried to fling open the door of the companion and gain the deck; I thought that my escape was certain. But oh, Sir, I had no sooner touched the door than I found that it was closed—fastened on the outside. I looked down. The chief was standing on the platform at the foot of the ladder; he held a revolving pistol in his hand and was then in the act of cocking it! There was no time for hesitation, and I flung myself right off the ladder upon him. He fired, but without having time to take aim, and I was not hit. With the force of my fall we both rolled off the platform into the passage between the engines, the pistol being at the same time dashed from his hand. How we both escaped being crushed my the machinery I scarcely know; but so it was, and directly we were both on our feet again and struggling through the passage on to the slippery stoke-hole floor.

Here, still grasping each other's throats, we paused to take breath, and I saw then that Macpherson and the stokers and trimmers of the watch were lying either dead or dead drunk about the side platforms and stoke-hole. I shouted as well as I could, but without avail, and then a thought flashed across me—the steam whistle! There was a handle by which it could be sounded from the engine-room. If I could but reach that, I must alarm all the ship, and we might yet be saved! But at that moment the companion was opened, and the youth, the chief's accomplice, descended. He came down the ladder hastily; but he had no sooner turned and seen what was going on than he paused, as if frightened and irresolute how to act. The chief saw him as soon as I did, and sung out to him—

'The pistol! the pistol! There, between the engines!'

The youth picked up the pistol, and coming forward, presented it at me; but I could see, even in that moment, that he had omitted to cock it. He pulled at the trigger, but of course without avail. The chief saw, as I did, the cause of the failure. 'Cock it, d—n you—cock it!' he cried out; and then I heard the click as the hammer was drawn back, and the chamber revolved. It was now or never with me. I am a Cornishman, Sir; and, like most from that country, a little bit of a wrestler. I had regained my strength a little, and skill took the place of what was wanting. It was my only chance. So, quick as lightning, I gave the chief the "toe," as we call it in our country, and turned him over like a top toward the side on which the youth was standing. He fired at the same instant; but the sudden turn I gave my antagonist changed our positions, and the bullet, after inflicting a flesh wound in my arm, entered his body instead of mine. The youth gazed for a moment with a look of horror, and then, with a scream, threw himself on the body. At that same instant I saw who it was. It was no youth, but a woman, and our Captain's new wife. But I did not wait to speculate on this, for I saw that the fires must be drawn at once, and I had no strength left. I sprang to the handle and sounded the whistle. There was the well-known shrill shriek, which could not fail to be heard throughout the ship, and I fell down fainting on the stoke-hole floor.

I remember little more that passed until I found myself in the hospital at Panama. The events of that night—my wound and the want of medical attendance, for we carried no surgeon—had brought on an attack of fever, and I had been dangerously ill. I had been delirious, and when I did regain my consciousness, the events which had really happened were so mingled in my brain with the extravagant fancies of my delirium that I found it difficult to distinguish the one from the other. I soon discovered, however, that people had been told I had been guilty of gross insubordination toward the chief engineer, and that he had been so maddened by passion as to fire his revolver at me; and that I, having gained possession of the weapon in the struggle which ensued, had shot him to save my own life. Of course, I denied this; but my ideas, and no no doubt my talk were still so incoherent that but little notice was taken of what I said. Soon the captain of the steamer came to my bedside, and begged and entreated me in the most earnest, the most piteous manner, to allow this version of the story to be believed. He said he had been bewitched by the charms and arts of that woman; and, believing that none of the crew knew he was already married, he had agreed to give her a passage, and had taken her on board with him as his wife. She had obtained from him, by pretending a playful womanish curiosity, a knowledge of where the gold on board was stowed, and how it could be got at; and this vile woman, with her accomplice and paramour, (the villain whom he had foolishly engaged, at her recommendation, as chief engineer,) and another man, also shipped at San Francisco, had between them conceived and attempted to carry out that atrocious project in which they had been so nearly successful. The engineer's hurt had not been serious; and the Captain said that he had connived at his escape with his accomplices as soon as the ship got into port. The woman, indeed, had not been seen in her disguse by any one but himself; for he had been first in the engine-room when the whistle sounded the alarm, and had managed somehow to get her out of the way unseen. 'It would be useless now,' he said, 'to attempt to capture them;' and he implored me not to contradict the account he had caused to be circulated, and so cause his ruin, which would be sure to follow, should his owners learn the real truth of the story. He made the most solemn vows of repentance and amendment, and I believe he was truly sorry for his fault, as well as its consequences; but I was deaf to all until he spoke of his sweet wife and his dear little girl, whom I had seen, as I have said, at New-York. He said that his wife was near her confinement, and that he was sure, if she learnt the truth, the blow would kill her. Well, sir, at length I yielded, and agreed to confirm the account he had given. You may be sure that the crew, and especially Macpherson and the rest of the watch in the engine-room and on deck—who had been drugged by some liquor which the chief had given them—were not altogether imposed upon, and a hundred different versions of the story were flying about. But no one ever knew the rights of the affair—we were not in England, you know, sir, and it was a lawless time and a lawless part of the world. I returned to Europe as soon as I had recovered, and from that time to this I have never told anybody but you how it all happened."

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

### Count Montalembert on England.

The third volume, just published, of Count Montalembert's *History of the Monks of the West*, opens with a sketch of the English nation, of which the following is a translation:

"There exists in modern Europe, at seven leagues distance from France, within sight of our northern coasts, a people whose empire is more vast than was that of Alexander or the Cæsars, who are at once the freest and the mightiest, the richest and most manful, the most undaunted and the most orderly that the world has known. No study is more instructive than the character of this people; none present so original an aspect or stranger contrasts. Liberal and intolerant, pious and inhuman, loving order and security as much as movement and renown, they feel a superstitious respect for the letter of the law, and practice the most unbounded personal independence. Conversant, as none others are, with all the arts of peace, and yet unconquerable in war, of which they are sometimes even passionately fond, too often strangers to enthusiasm, but incapable of faint-heartedness, they know not what it is to be discouraged or enervated. At one time they count all by the measure of their gains or their caprices; at another they get heated for a disinterested idea or a passion. As fickle as any other race in their affections and their judgment, they always know where to stop, and they are gifted at once with a power of initiative which nothing astonishes, and a perseverance which nothing turns aside. Eager for conquests and discoveries, they wander or rush to the utmost boundaries of the earth, and they return more attached than ever to their home, and more resolute in upholding its dignity and perpetuating its ancient stability. Implacable haters of constraint, they are yet voluntary slaves to tradition and to discipline freely accepted, or to prejudices handed down to them through generations. No people have been oftener conquered, but none have so absorbed and transformed their conquerors. None have persecuted Catholicism with more unrelenting and sanguinary hatred; even at this day none appear more hostile to the Church, of which yet none have more need; none have been more wanting to it; none have left in its bosom a more irreparable void; but have lavished on our proscribed Bishops, priests and monks a more generous hospitality. Inaccessible to modern convulsions, that island has been an inviolable asylum for our exiled fathers and our Princes, not less than for our most violent enemies. Neither the selfishness of these islanders, nor their indifference, too often cynical, toward the sufferings and servitude of others, should make us forget that in their country, more than any other, man belongs to himself and governs himself. It is there that the nobleness of our nature developes itself in all its splendor, and there attains its highest perfection. It is there that the noble passion of independence, combined with the genius of association, and the constant practice of self-control, have given birth to those prodigies of energy, of indomitable vigor, of stubborn heroism, which have triumphed over seas and climates, over time and distance, over nature and tyranny, and have excited the envy of all peoples, and the haughty enthusiasm of the English. Loving liberty for her own sake, and loving nothing without her, they owe little to their Kings, who were nothing but through them and for them. On them alone rests the formidable responsibility of their history. After undergoing as much, and more than any other nation of Europe, the horrors of political and religious despotism in the 16th and 17th centuries, they were the first and the only people who threw it off once and for ever. Reinstated in their ancient rights, their proud and brave nature has ever since kept them from delivering over to any one their rights, their destiny, their interests, or their free will. They themselves know what to resolve and what to do; governing, raising up, inspiring, their great men, instead of being seduced, led astray, or made the matter of traffic by them. That English race has inherited the pride, as it has inherited the grandeur of the people whose rivals and whose heirs they are, of the Roman people—not the vile Roman enslaved by Augustus, but the sterling Romans of the Republic. But that race, like the Romans to their tributaries, has been fierce and rapacious in Ireland, and has inflicted, even down to recent times, the servitude and degradation which it repudiates with horror for itself. Like ancient Rome, often hated, and too often deserving of hatred, it will always excite, even among its most favorable judges, more of admiration than of love. But more fortunate than Rome, that race is, after a thousand years and more, still full of youth and youthful vigor. Progress, gradual, imperceptible, but never interrupted, has created for it an inexhaustible store of force and life. Its sap overflowed yesterday, and it will overflow to-morrow. More fortunate than Rome, and despite of a thousand inconsistencies, a thousand excesses, a thousand foul blots, the English race is of all modern races, and of all Christian communities, the one which has preserved the three fundamental bases of every society worthy of man—the spirit of liberty, the spirit of family, and the spirit of religion.

### Contemplated Marriage of the Italian Princes.

M. Erdan, the correspondent of the *Temps*, writes as follows from Florence:

The great question of the day, even to the exclusion of the Papal question, is that of the marriage of the young Italian Princes. It is almost settled that Prince Umberto is to marry the niece of the Duke of Modena—the niece of Francis-Ferdinand-Geminni himself—the niece of Mme. the Duchess of Bourdeaux, the personification of legitimacy and divine right. She is, if I mistake not, the heiress of the Duchy of Modena. The Ex-Duke of Modena, who has no child, had a brother two years his junior, named Ferdinand Charles-Victor. He died in 1849, leaving by his marriage with the Archduchess Elizabeth of Austria, one daughter, born on the 15th December, 1849, called Maria Theresa. It is to this young lady that Prince Umberto is to be married, and if she be the heiress of the Duke of Modena she will have a fortune of £5,000,000. The marriage of Prince Amadeo is an unusual one, and is producing a great sensation. He is to marry the young Princess de la Cisterna. The Cisternas are the only princely family in Piedmont. Princes abound in Sicily, Naples, and other parts of Italy; but in Piedmont there is but one princely house—that of Cisterna, the powerful Lords of Vercelli. Their daughter will have a fortune of £40,000 a year. The family have been long since good patriots. In 1821 a Prince of the Cisternas was united, as a carbonaro, with Charles-Albert, and as such was exiled. His son married a member of the Merode family, and it is the daughter of this marriage who is destined to be the wife of Prince Amadeo. This young lady is niece of Mgr. de Merode; she was fondled by M. de Montalembert, and Pius the Ninth blessed her beads. The sons of the "Usurper" and "the excommunicated" marrying the heiress of the Duke of Modena and niece of Mgr. de Merode! Surely Fate plays many fantastic tricks. What will the *Gazette*, the *Union* and the *Monde* think of all this? O, success! There is nothing like success. In the royal circle the marriage of Prince Amadeo has produced a good deal of agitation. Some approve of it, and say it is quite right for royal princes to marry their handsome subjects. What is it but an old prejudice, or rather a relatively modern prejudice that obliges princes to intermarry among themselves? Bravo, Prince Amadeo, they say, that lovely subject will embellish the family. But at this moment a Piedmontese dowager comes up, her ribbons quivering, her curls tossing, and full of indignation, exclaims: "There's only one thing which the King cannot do, and that is to make a gentleman." It cannot be that there is any intention of thus compromising the dignity of the House of Savoy. Piedmont alone would never have allowed it. I am quite confused. I do not know what to think of it. I shall not believe it till I see it. Who could have believed that the revolution would have brought us to this?" "Pardon, Duchess," said a cold Tuscan and a statesman, "the question of princely or unprincely blood has no importance in these days. But what I am apprehensive of is that a local element, a Piedmontese relationship, is going to be introduced into the royal family, which may give rise to much inconvenience. I am certain that intriguers"—"Intriguers, Sir? Yes," said the Duchess, "you have hit on it. Intriguers. I am certain that that intriguer, the Countess of ——, has already gone to Vercelli." From this sketch which I have accurately reported, you may judge of the sensation in the *salons*. The application of the September Convention is now only a stale and uninteresting episode. O Hymen! you are all powerful. Evohé! the Pope will compromise.

### The Beer of Vienna.

*From the Cornhill Magazine.*

On festive evenings the tables of the Volksgarten are always dotted with giant glasses of that excellent beer which, like Bohemian pheasants, Hungarian Tokay and Styrian iron, is an article that cannot be matched out of Austria. The empire has above 3,200 breweries, and the product of the mash tuns, beside comforting millions of thirsty souls, helps the country's revenues with the duty levied on it as an article of primary consumption; and if the flavor of the bottled liquid could be brought up to that of the draught, Austrian competition would surely endanger the prospects of Burton-upon-Trent. It appears, indeed, that in Paris and elsewhere, the so-called "Leitmeritzer" begins to be a dangerous rival to pale ale. The biggest Austrian brewery, viz., that of Dreher, at Klein-Schwechat, near Vienna, cannot, however, compare in importance with one of our great English establishments. Barclay & Perkins brew at least 14,000,000 gallons a year, and employ 1,800 hands, while Dreher may brew 5,000,000, and employs 800 hands. The total amount of beer annually made in Austria is 172,000,000 gallons, or less than one-third of the British yield, and hardly 15 per cent, more than that of little Bavaria. On this showing the Bavarians should be terrible topers, but a comparatively large quantity of their product travels abroad. The Austrian malt liquor is not, except in the cities, a common drink for the humbler classes for wine, even out of the grape countries is a cheaper beverage. Tastes can neither be disputed nor described; and so those whose ill-luck has prevented them drinking Vienna beer must be satisfied to hear that it is less bitter, less *capiteux*, and more ethereal in flavor than Bass and Allsopp, weaker in alcohol, and more neutral in taste than other German beers; above all, that when poured into a glass fresh from a cask just brought up from the ice cellar, it glows like fluid amber, and is crowned with a delicate beading of bubbles, which are true bubbles of the air, and not like the soapy foam of Scotch ales, bubbles of the earth. To sip from a glass of lager, puffing wreaths from a cigarette of choice Latakia, while you gaze vaguely up to a sky flaming with the gold and crimson of a Danubian sunset, and catch the rythm of waltzes and mazurkas—this is the perfection of ignorant and mechanical bliss.

### The King of Bavaria and His Favorite.

The following occurs in the Paris letter of the London *Daily Telegraph*:

"At the instance of his royal friend Louis, Richard Wagner has returned to Munich." Now, I can throw a little light on this rather obscure paragraph. When the final difficulties of Bavaria consequent on the war were to be settled, or rather had been settled, by the Prime Minister, where do you think he found his King? To an island in a lake the Prime Minister of Bavaria after great difficulty traced his royal master. The Prime Minister had made for his royal master such terms as were more than honorable during that hurricane which swept away the petty crowns of the petty States of Germany. Yet he could get no audience. His Majesty was *non inventus*, and indeed he could find no King. At last he stalked His Majesty, and tracked him to his lair. "Boatman," says Prime Minister, "carry me over to yonder isle. I would speak awhile with the lord thereof." "Impossible, my great Herr," replies the retainer, "it is as much as my place is worth." By dint of the production of purses and portfolios, the Minister prevailed this way. The boatman said, "No, I won't;" but he got out and left the boat and the oars. The Bavarian Minister for Foreign Affairs then got in and rowed himself across, and landed in this island, which exists; but, being an island in a lake, and royal property, is known only to the few. The Minister then forced his way into the presence of the Sovereign whose throne he was sacrificing himself to save. And what did he see? He saw the King of Bavaria dressed in a fancy dress, and playing the part of the "Last of the Mohicans." Said the Minister: "Sire, if you will sign so and so, I will secure so and so." "If I do so and so, may I be so and so'd," said the King. "Then, Sire," says His Majesty's servant, with a low bow, "you must be so and so'd; for I'll be so and so'd if you will not be if you don't sign this paper." Three or four minutes are supposed to have elapsed before the King answers. Then he replies: "Well, I'll sign it, if you'll promise that I may have back Wagner."

### The Gold Medal Presented to Mrs. Lincoln by the People of France.

On the 1st inst. the gold medal purchased in France by subscription for Mrs. Lincoln was delivered by the Committee into the hands of Mr. Bigelow at the United States Legation. Mr. Bigelow was at the same time requested to take charge of the following letter:

*To Mrs. Lincoln:*

Madame: We are charged to present you with the medal struck in honor of the great man whose name you bear, at the desire of upward of 40,000 French citizens, who wish to manifest their sympathy for the American Union by a tribute of respect to the memory of one of its purest and most illustrious representatives. If France possessed the liberties that America enjoys it is not by thousands but by millions that the admirers of Lincoln would be counted.*

Pray accept, Madame, the homage of our profound respect.

Here follow the signatures of M. Albert, former member of the Provisional Government, Victor Hugo, Louis Blanc, Michelet, Eugene Pelletan, and many others, members of the Committee.

In presenting the above letter and medal, M. Albert (the member of the Provisional Government of 1848) addressed Mr. Bigelow as follows:

We thank you, Sir, for having taken upon yourself to transmit to Mrs. Lincoln the gold medal which French citizens desire to present to her. The medal is a homage rendered to the illustrious President for whom she mourn, a testimony of admiration for the man who immortalized himself in the service of the great Republic of the United States, and a thank offering due to him from all defenders of liberal and democratic ideas throughout the world. We are happy to think, Sir, that Mrs. Lincoln will receive this medal from your hand, and we beg you to accept the expression of our warm sympathy for the great nation which you have the honor to represent.

Mr. Bigelow warmly thanked the committee for their sympathy with the American Republic.

* It is known that the prefects throughout France were instructed to throw every difficulty in the way of the subscription, short of absolutely interdicting it, which would have been odious.

### A Swiss Brigand.

The trial of a Swiss brigand recently took place at Bellinzona, one Constantine Giannotti, of Airolo, at the foot of Mount St. Gathard, who, after having led for several years a wandering and marauding life, sometimes on the Swiss and at others on the Italian side of the frontier, escaping repeatedly from the prisons of both countries, had become a desperate *heimatlose*, and a terror to the peaceable inhabitants of the Valle del Ticino. The Jury found the prisoner guilty of highway robbery and murder; and the Judges passed sentence of death upon Giannotti, who thanked them with stoical indifference, and was with great difficulty prevailed upon by his advocate to allow a petition to be forwarded in his name to the Grand Council of the Canton, imploring a remission of the capital punishment. It may be, indeed, called capital, for it is literally decapitation, and a special field of blood is destined to the purpose on the banks of the river near the Ponte del Ticino. Such spectacles are, however, quite traditional at Bellinzona, for the oldest inhabitant hardly recollect anything of the kind; and if the sentence were to be carried out, an executioner would have to be procured from Berne. The Bernese headsman still wields, on such occasions, a long double-handed sword—very likely one of those that hewed down the Austrian at Morat or Seinback 400 years ago. The criminal sits upright, bound to a wooden chair, and one slashing blow fulfils the behests of justice as clearly as a guillotine.

### The Iron Duke on an Officer in Love.

*Wellington's Dispatches.*

It is impossible not to feel for the unhappiness of the young lady which you have described, but it is not so easy as you imagine to apply a remedy. It appears to me that I should be guilty of a breach of discipline if I were to send for the fortunate object of this young lady's affections, and apprise him of the pressing necessity for his early return to England. The application to go ought to come from himself; at all events, the offer ought not to be made by me, and particularly not founded on the secret of this interesting young lady. But this fortunate Major now commands his battalion, and I am very apprehensive that he could not with propriety quit it at present, even though the life of this female should depend upon it; and therefore I think he will not ask for leave. We read occasionally of desperate cases of this kind, but I cannot say that I have ever yet known of a young lady dying of love. They contrive in some manner to live, and look tolerably well, notwithstanding their despair or the continued absence of their lover; and some have even been known to recover so far as to take another love if the absence of the first has lasted too long. I don't suppose your *protégée* can ever recover so far; but I do hope that she will survive the continued necessary absence of the Major, and enjoy with him hereafter many happy days.

### The Suez Canal.

A letter from Malta says: "The works of the Suez Canal are being very actively carried forward by M. de Lesseps, who at present, however, is not in Egypt. An average depth of seven to nine feet has been obtained between Port Said, along the salt water canal, and the rest of the distance to Suez is traversed temporarily by a fresh-water canal of about seven feet deep, connected with the other by means of locks and powerful pumps. As far as 60 station the full width of the proposed ship canal has been excavated of 60 metres. From that point to 70 station at Ismalia the width is incomplete. All that has been done has been done well, and reflects the highest credit on the science, skill, and persevering energy of the French engineers. The real difficulties of dredging in a constantly dissolving sand are now commencing; but well informed persons entertain but little doubt these and all others may be overcome by time and money. As to what amount of these important necessaries will be required to bring the great work to a successful completion it is scarcely possible at the present stage to hazard a conjecture."

### Gambling in France and Germany.

The French Minister of the Interior has issued a circular to the prefects calling their attention to the scandalous increase of gambling at the clubs in the provincial towns. He enumerates the many cases of ruin caused by indulgence in baccarat and lansquenet which have come to his knowledge, and he bids the prefects give timely warning to the committee of the clubs within their respective districts that they will not be permitted to degenerate into gambling houses. Count Bismarck and his master have, by the way, extended the privileges to the Baden and Homburg hell-keepers, Benazet and Blano, who have netted £400,000 sterling between them this season. The Spa hell-keepers have even carried their barefaced insolence to the extent of publishing an account of their gambling deeds. In this strange document "the administrative commission points out roulette as the most productive. The bank gained at it during the four months of the financial year 1864, 932,952f., and only lost 104,380f. The public should therefore notice that they have only one chance of gaining, while they have nine of losing. But the losses might be somewhat recovered at trente-et-un. At this game the bank won 1,191,142f., and lost 560,657f.; that is to say, that out of three chances there is one of gaining for the visitor. After everything was settled there remained for division between the town and the shareholders the sum of 1,114,144f.—namely, to the treasury, 707,072f.; the town of Spa, 285,829f.; and the shareholders, 391,743f. The balance of 32,500f. had been devoted, in conformity with article 14 of the act of concession, to works of improvement and embellishment of the locality. The report states that the share of the State is larger by 248,598f. than in the previous year. We may add that the receipts increase every year, and in such proportions that the profit of the last year reached 2,200,000f."

### A Siamese Colossus.

The Bangkok *Recorder* describes a visit to one of the wats or Bhuddist cloisters of the city, the Wat P'O, which is the largest. It covers ten acres of land, paved with gray granite, and presents the difficulties of a labyrinth. It contains two temples of imposing architecture. In one is an image twice the size of life, and covered with heavy gold; in the other teak doors, beautifully inlaid with mother-of-pearl. The latter contains an image which far exceeds the Colossus of Rhodes in size. He is reclining on the right side, with his head resting on the right hand. He is 135 feet long, about 28 feet around the belt, and the length of the little toe on the right foot is 3 feet 4 inches. The natives say his bowels are full of large water jars. The labor of constructing and gilding this image must have been immense, and have taken years to accomplish. The nearest approach to this in Christian churches is in St. Peter's and the Lateran. In the former the figures which support the holy water basins on entering look like infants, but are the size of adults, while the saints toward the roof are in reality three times the size of life.

### The Emperor Chaffed.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe* is responsible for the following:

"In imperialist *salons* this story is, I hear, told: The Princess Bajocchi-Camerata, a near relative of the Emperor of the French—she belongs to one of the Bonaparte families settled in Italy—went a few days back to visit His Majesty at Compiegne. Having for some years resided in Brittany, and taken great interest in agricultural pursuits, she affects rusticity in manners and language; and the greetings over, she cried—it was the first time she had seen the Emperor for many months: 'Ah! Bismarck has done you! You can't deny that he has done you! Lord! How he has over-reached you!' The exact expressions of the venerable dame were in reality much stronger, more picturesque and more trooper-like than these; but it would shock polite eyes to translate them, or to give them in the original—because they, as Boileau said was sometimes the case with Latin, 'brave propriety.'"

## ALABAMA.

### Senator Parsons' Dispatch to Gov. Patton.

*From the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, Dec. 18.*

There have been so many wrong impressions concerning the dispatch of Senator Parsons to Gov. Patton, urging the rejection of the Constitutional Amendment, that we have asked for and have been furnished with a copy. It is in these words:

Washington, Dec. 6, 1866.

Gov. Patton: Yours is received. Amendment should be rejected before Legislature adjourns. Legislature should meet again in January. Urge this earnestly.

L. E. PARSONS.

It will be seen that the dispatch was dated the same day of the Governor's special message, though it was not received until the day after; that Senator Parsons was anxious that the Amendment should be rejected at once, and that the Legislature should then be urged to meet again in January. The question naturally arises, why does Senator Parsons urge the Legislature to meet again, after the rejection of the Amendment? Does he mean that the rejection will probably have to be reconsidered?

It is generally supposed that the dispatch of Senator Parsons was sent voluntarily to the Legislature, whereas, it was in answer to a telegram of Gov. Patton. After its receipt, it was laid before the Committtee on Federal Relations, and by that Committee made known to the Legislature.

We make these corrections because some of our cotemporaries have descended to personal abuse of a man who has never been actuated by other motives than those of what he conceived to be for the good of the State, and who, whatever may be his errors, has shown himself, in a thousand ways, to be one of the most patriotic men in the State.

## CONNECTICUT.

### The Call for a Democratic State Convention.

The following is the call of the Democratic State Committee of Connecticut for a State Convention previously alluded to:

"THE UNION MUST AND SHALL BE PRESERVED."

The Democracy of Connecticut, and all others who would unite with them in council, are hereby invited to send not less than ten delegates from each town in the State, to meet in convention in the city of New-Haven, at Music Hall, on Tuesday, the 8th day of January, 1867, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of considering the revolutionary acts of the present Congress.

This convention will also determine upon the propriety of making nominations for State officers, and of recommending to the people of the thirty-six States the necessity of a National Convention to adopt such measures as will thwart the schemes of the traitors who are endeavoring to subvert the Constitution and Government of our fathers.

JAMES GALLAGHER, Chairman.

New-Haven, Dec. 19, 1866.

F. M. Brown. Hartford County; I. T. Rogers, New-Haven County; F. L. Allen, New London County; Jas. H. Olmsted, Fairfield County; Jos. K. Green, Windham County; Seth S. Logan, Litchfield County; C. C. Hubbard, Middlesex County; A. R. Goodrich, Tolland County, Democratic State Committee.

## GEORGIA.

### Gov. Jenkins' Veto Message on the Stay Law.

Executive Department,
Milledgeville, Dec. 12, 1866.

*To the Senate:*

I return unapproved to your body, in which it originated, "An Act for the relief of the people of Georgia, and to prevent the levy and sale of property under certain circumstances."

On the 6th of March last I returned to you an act having the same title, with the additional words "and within a limited time," with my reasons for disapproving it. The objections stated to that act—resting mainly on its violation of the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Georgia, as I understand them—apply with equal force to this, and it is quite unnecessary to repeat them. Subsequent reflection and lights coming from other sources have tended to confirm the opinions there expressed. I do not expect to make converts, but without the slightest disrespect to a coördinate branch of government, it will be my care to put the department confided to me right upon the records according to my own firm convictions.

CHAS. J. JENKINS.

## OHIO.

### Call for a Convention of Colored Men.

A Convention of the colored people of Ohio and their friends, under the direction of the Ohio State Auxiliary Equal Rights League, will be held in the City of Cincinnati on Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1867, for the purpose of considering what steps are necessary to promote their moral, social and political welfare.

Indications are certain that a favorable future is opening up to the colored people in all parts of the United States, and with the grave and responsible duties already imposed, they will soon be called to share the highest gift of American citizenship. To hasten this important exigency, it is necessary for them to meet and deliberate on a proper course of action.

All subordinate League organizations are expected to be represented in the Convention. Delegates with proper credentials, sent by communities in which there is no local League, will be received.

Letters relating to the business of the Convention should be addressed to Alfred J. Anderson, Chairman of the Executive Committee, at Hamilton, Ohio.

By order of the Executive Committee,

PETER H. CLARK,
President Ohio Equal Rights League.

Cincinnati, Monday, Dec. 17, 1866.

### Mr. Greeley's Views on Reconstruction.

In the following note to the Chicago *Republican* Mr. Greeley inclosed the letter addressed by him from Rochester to a gentleman in Jefferson County, Miss., who had requested of him information as to the intentions of the Republican Party with reference to the South. Mr. Greeley's reply has already appeared in the Times:

*To the Editor of the Chicago Republican:*

Sir: I will thank you for the insertion in your columns of the following letter, which I wrote ten weeks ago in reply to the anxious inquiries of a Southern ex-rebel as to what the Republicans proposed to do with the South. If my remembrance is accurate, he wrote me that the fear of sweeping confiscation, if not of more sternly revengeful measures, was paralyzing enterprise and industry at the South, and thus threatening destitution. In reply, I hastily wrote him what is given below, and, finding that it has been published, I ask its appearance in your columns as an antidote to the untruth (intentional, I judge,) that I have ever proposed that the rebel States shall be restored to all their former rights, including representation in Congress, yet allowed to withhold the right of suffrage from their black citizens.

May I ask, without offense, that I seek no vindication or championship? I can wait.

Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

Beloit, Wis., Dec. 16, 1866.

## A BEGGARED MILLIONAIRE.

### The Romance of a Poor Young Man—"Easy Come, Easy Go"—Exemplification of the Old Adage.

*From the Pittsburgh (Penn.) Chronicle.*

Last week a brief item chronicling the sale of the Steele Farm, on Oil Creek, for taxes due the Government, started on its voyage on the sea of newspaperdom. The paragraph will doubtless be read by many without a second thought, but those few lines might easily form the text for a discourse as long as the moral law. It is hardly an exaggeration to state that wherever petroleum is known the name of "Johnny Steele," the young Prince of Venango County, has been heard, while the accounts of his apparently boundless wealth and reckless expenditure were told in hundreds of papers. Soon after came the sale of the farm, the closing act. A brief history of the same may not be entirely without interest, which the Crawford *Journal* thus narrates:

"This farm, more generally known 'on the creek' as the widow McClintock farm, is immediately opposite the flourishing little town of Rouseville, and was among the first of the oil producing farms of the valley. Early in 1863, the Van Slyke well, on this farm, was struck, and flowed for some time at the rate of 2,500 barrels per day, and several wells yielding from 200 to 300 barrels were struck at subsequent periods. Beside these, there were many smaller wells, and the territory, though sadly mismanaged, is still regarded as among the best in the oil region. In 1864, widow McClintock died from the effects of burns received while kindling a fire with crude oil. At this time, the average daily income from the landed interest of the farm was $2,000, and by her will the property, with all her possesions in money, was left, without reservation, to her adopted son, John W. Steele, then about twenty years of age. In the iron safe where the old lady kept her money was found $150,000, two-thirds of the amount in greenbacks and the balance in gold. Mrs. McClintock was hardly cold in her coffin before young Steele, who appears to have had nothing naturally vicious in his composition, was surrounded by a set of vampires, who clung to him as long as he had a dollar remaining. The young millionaire's head was evidently turned by his good fortune, as has been that of many an older man who made his 'pile in oil,' and he was of the impression that his money would accumulate too rapidly unless it was actually thrown away, and throw it away he did. Many of the stories concerning his career in New-York and Philadelphia savor strongly of fiction, and would not be credited were they not so well authenticated. Wine, women, horses, faro and general debauchery soon made a wreck of that princely fortune, and in twenty months Johnny Steele squandered two millions of dollars. Hon. John Morrissey, M. C., 'went through' him at faro to the amount of $100,000 in two nights; he bought high-priced turn-outs, and after driving them an hour or two gave them away; equipped a large minstrel troupe and presented each member with a diamond pin and ring, and kept about him besides two or three men who were robbing him day after day. He is now filling the honorable position of doorkeeper for Skiff and Gaylord's Minstrels, the company he organized, and is, to use a very expressive but not strictly classical phrase, completely 'played out.'

The wealth obtained by those who worked so assiduously to effect Steele's ruin, gave little permanent benefit to its possessors. The person most brazen and chiefly instrumental in bringing about the present condition of affairs was the notorious Seth Slocum, who hung around this city several weeks last Summer. He was worth at one time over $100,000, which he had 'captured' from Steele and laid aside for a rainy day, but when the latter's money vanished, this amount soon took unto itself wings, and he is at present known among his old associates as a 'dead beat.' At last accounts, Slocum was incarcerated in the jail of a neighboring county for various breaches of the peace, and was unable to obtain bail in the sum of $500. Exemplifications these of the old adage, 'Easy come, easy go,' or the other, 'Fools and their money are soon parted.'"

### A Woman of Respectable Family Under Arrest Charged with Having Induced her Servant Girl to Steal Millinery Goods.

*From the Buffalo Express, Dec. 21.*

Mrs. ——, a lady occupying a respectable position in society, made her appearance in the Police Court yesterday afternoon, to answer to a charge of receiving a velvet bonnet valued at $23, to which were attached two white plumes, two wide green silk ribbons, a bunch of artificial orange blossoms, steel-cut pin, &c., knowing at the time that Ellen Farrell, from whom she received it, had stolen the same.

*Lucy Ann Slocum*, sworn: Had the bonnet in question stolen from her during the early part of March last; had reason to suspect Ellen Farrell of the theft; was quite sure the ribbons were those attached to the stolen bonnet.

*Ellen Farrell*, sworn: Had stolen the bonnet in question from the house of the complainant on Niagara-street; Mrs. —— had told that the house was occupied by a milliner, and that very "indecent" people lived there; told her to go to the house and take something, and bring it home; she went accordingly, and found the articles in question in a sort of clothes-press; took them in her apron; went to Mrs. —— and gave them to her; Maggie Murray was present at the time she gave them; Mrs. —— received the bonnet, and took it to pieces, and used the ribbons herself; told Mrs. —— where she got the bonnet, &c.; had worked a month or two with Mrs. ——; had also shown the bonnet to Maggie Murray, and told her how and where she got it; Maggie advised her to take it back again; knew the nature of an oath, and that she should go to State's Prison if she swore falsely; had been convicted of theft once before, and sent to the Sister's Reformatory, from which she escaped by getting over the wall; had stolen the bonnet in the day time.

*Margaret Murray*, sworn: Lived with Mrs. ——; was present when Ellen Farrell brought home the bonnet; heard her tell Mrs. —— that she might have it, and where she got it; Ellen said she took it out of a box; Mrs. —— took the bonnet to pieces.

The witness, on cross-examination by Mr. Coe, did not state she heard Ellen tell Mrs. —— when or how she got the millinery, but on being questioned by the Court reaffirmed what she had stated in the first instance.

*Betsy Brown* sworn: Had seen the bonnet strings produced in Court before; saw Mrs. —— take the strings off the bonnet in her own bedroom and give them to Mrs. Donahue; this was about six weeks ago.

*Margaret Donahue* sworn: Had the ribbons in her possession; they were given to her by Mrs. —— about six weeks since.

This concluded the case for the people.

There being no witnesses called for the defence, Mrs. —— was held for trial. In reply to counsel the amount of bail required for her appearance was fixed by the Court at $1,000.

### Wreck of a British Vessel at Palmerston Islands—Everybody on Board Supposed to have Perished.

The San Francisco *Flag* publishes the following letter from the American Consul at the Society Islands:

Consulate of the United States
at the Society Islands,
Tahiti, Oct. 10, 1866.

Capt. S. Dunn, of the Tahitian schooner *Aroai*, a regular trader and reliable navigator among the South Sea Islands, arrived here on or about Oct. 5, and brought the sad news of the wreck of the ship or bark *Bellissima*, of Liverpool, with everybody and everything on board, at Palmerston Islands. There was a terrific hurricane blowing during the 23d, 24th and 25th of March last, and on the morning of the 26th, as above, the wreck was found in about twenty fathoms of water, within two hundred feet where, in the year 1864, the bark *Julia Cobb*, of Bucksport, Me., perished.

The ship was laden with wheat, from a port or ports unknown to me, bound probably to Australia. Several dead bodies were fished up. Six dead bodies were washed on the coral reefs, among which were those of a little boy about five years old, and a little girl of about four years old, naked, and badly bruised from the reefs. All the bodies were buried where found.

Capt. Dunn brought into my office a white muslin pocket-handkerchief, marked "Eliza Murray;" another marked "James Murray;" a waistband of a sailor's white pantaloons, marked "J. Buchanan," with ink; a piece of a torn white shirt, marked "D. Richie," and a white shirt collar, marked "A. J. Rait," the only fragments that were found. Capt. Dunn furthermore brought with him the back part of a white-lead painted boat, with "*Bellissima*, Liverpool," in blue, painted thereon.

Now, Sir, in examining the London *General Chart* edition of 1839, and furthermore, the London *Review* edition of 1854, and with the advisement of several navigators of experence and education, now present at Tahiti, we found Palmerston Island laid down on these charts, as follows, viz.:

"Latitude 18° 04' south, longitude 163° 05' south-west of Greenwich."

Which is erroneous, and should be as follows:

From the centre of the lagoon, latitude 18° 04' south, and from the centre of the lagoon, longitude 136° 10' southwest of Greenwich, which makes a difference of 5-100° plus in the longitude, as laid down in these two mentioned charts.

The wreck of the *Julia Cobb* lays in latitude No. 18, S., and so does the wreck of the *Bellissima*, 200 feet apart each from the other.

I believe that in consequence of this said error, in the general London charts, in laying down Palmerston Islands in longitude 136° 5' instead of 163° 10' west of Greenwich, we will hear of more such disasters. In comparing Capt. James Cook's old Nautical Almanac, I find these dangerous islands, (they are six small islands. French, *ilot*; Kanaka language, *motu*,) as laid down in longitude 136° 10'.

Capt. Staples, of the *Julia Cobb*, wrecked as above said, complained in this Consulate of his chart being incorrect. I sign myself, yours, very respectfully,

JOSEPH VANDOR, Consul U. S. A.

# LAW REPORTS.

## IMPORTANT TO IMPORTERS.

### Refund of Illegal Exactions—Prospective Protests—Appeals to the Secretary—Costs, Charges and Commissions—What is Duress?

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Smalley and a Jury.

*Benkard & Hutton* vs. *Augustus Schell*.—This was an action brought against the defendant to recover back duties collected by him of the plaintiffs as Collector of New-York, alleged to be illegally exacted.

Mr. E. Delafield Smith appeared for the plaintiffs, and opening the case to the Jury, stated that the plaintiffs imported goods from various places in Europe, and that on their being entered, the Collector had added to the value of the goods on which the duties were to be paid, certain commissions and charges for inland transportation and for cases, &c., &c., which increased the value, and, of course, the duty, above what was the true value; that he supposed it would be admitted to be the law that the Collector could not add any charge for inland transportation, and that the only commissions which could be added were the usual commissions; that what was the usual commission and charges had been ascertained by Mr. Phillips, one of the Government officers connected with the Custom-house, and that for years duties had been refunded by the Government in accordance with this report of Mr. Phillips, by virtue of consents given by the District-Attorneys of the United States, but that of late the Government had required the importer to prove the fact before the Court; that the objection would probably be taken for the defence that no appeals had been made to the Secretary of the Treasury, but as to this he should show that when appeals had not been taken, it was in consequence of letters from the Secretary of the Treasury to the effect that they were not necessary, and that another point of defence might be taken on the terms of the protests some of which were intended to apply to all future importations of a similar character, but he supposed it was pretty well settled that such protests were sufficient. Charles G. Clark was sworn and testified that he had been employed in the Auditor's Department since January, 1864, and had charge of protests and refunding; that he had adjusted the amount of overpaid duties in this case, and he produced the statement made up by him; that he had brought up only a part of the entries relating to this case, which would be about 500 in number.

District-Attorney Courtney, who appeared for the defendant, said he did not propose to try the case by specimens; that the plaintiffs must prove their payments, for he should not admit that payments had been made. This, he understood, had been the great wrong perpetrated heretofore on the Government.

Mr. Smith said that all parties had agreed that the entries were so numerous that the Court would not investigate them, and that, as he understood Mr. Clark had made up this statement by consent of Mr. Allen, the Assistant District-Attorney, who had also examined it, he thought that under that understanding Mr. Clark's evidence should be taken.

The District-Attorney said they might as well understand at once the position that he took, and the instructions which he had received from the Government; that the Court was aware, from report at least, that great fault had been found at the Treasury Department in regard to the manner of adjustment of amounts, and to the payment or refund which had been made to parties claiming the return of duties, illegally exacted, in this class of cases; that fraud had been openly charged in regard to the action and conduct of certain clerks in these matters, and the Government had found it necessary to regulate them by enforcing some strict rules in regard to their trial; that he knew nothing about the payment of duties by plaintiff in this case, though he had no doubt that what Mr. Hutton would say about it would be substantially correct, but he was there to protect the interests of the Government, and had beside received very explicit instructions from the Treasury Department, which he would read. The letter was then read, as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, Oct. 24, 1866.

SIR: Herewith I transmit a copy of a letter which I have just received from the Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to the conduct of suits instituted against the Collector of Customs at New-York for the return of duties alleged to have been illegally exacted, and you are requested to conform your action to the views therein expressed.

Very respectfully,
EDWARD JORDAN,
Solicitor of the Treasury.
SAML. G. COURTNEY, U. S. Attorney, New-York.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Oct. 23, 1866.

SIR: I have considered your letter of the 14th of August relative to instructions which should be given in the matter of certain suits instituted against the Collector of Customs at New-York for the return of duties alleged to have been illegally exacted.

I am of opinion that the instructions which have heretofore been given to the District Attorney to plead the act of limitation to all claims instituted against the Collectors should be reiterated.

Where prospective protests are relied on, it is my opinion that their legality should be resisted, and the matter left to the decision of the Court.

The District-Attorney should be instructed to bring to the notice of the Court the informality which it is represented "as for some time existed, of having the statements upon which judgments are rendered made up in the Custom-house. I fully concur with you in the opinion expressed, "that no verdict should be permitted except for a sum certain after a settlement in an appropriate way of all questions both of law and fact, and that it should be either by a Jury or by some officer of the Court, its clerk, one of its Commissioners, or some other like officer who will be amenable to its order," and whose report would be "subject to the exception by either party as to matter both of law and fact."

The District-Attorney should also be instructed to reserve by bill of exception all points of law decided by the Court adversely to the United States.

I am, very respectfully,
H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.
Hon. EDWARD JORDAN, Solicitor of the Treasury.

After this letter had been read, Mr. Courtney continued:

The Court is aware that for the last eighteen months none of these so-called collectors' cases have been tried—this Court refusing to make any order of reference or to take any steps backward or forward in them. I have, therefore, under the circumstances, been obliged to bring this class of cases for actual trial before the Court, so that the legal principles involved may be decided, and such course as to adjustment of amounts, in accordance with the principles settled, may be adopted as may be satisfactory to the Government and the parties.

Judge Smalley said this is a class of cases with which I am very familiar, and the history of them is this. The very same difficulties which the Court found in trying these cases years gone by, seem to present themselves here. Here is an illustration. Here are some five hundred entries. Now the Court and jury cannot undertake to examine these five hundred entries, and yet not to examine them in some way would be a denial of justice. Now I will state my judicial knowledge of the history of these cases. When I first had the honor to come to preside in this Court there were a great many of this class of cases on the calendar. The practice that prevailed at the time in trying them, as stated by the District Attorney at the time, Judge Roosevelt, and the Clerk of the Court, and I think by Judge Nelson on some occasion, was to hear the case fully, that all the questions of law that might be raised on either side should be passed upon, the whole case considered, then a verdict rendered, and as far as the assessment of damages was concerned, it was referred to the Custom-house authorities. That was the practice in this Court when first I had the honor to preside here—that was the rule in fact. It struck me as very loose practice. In the Custom-house there was no one responsible. What officer should make it up? what clerks should be intrusted with the duty of investigating the necessary papers, or who should be held responsible for the report? This, to my mind, was very vague and indefinite. I suggested that difficulty to the District Attorney and to the different counsel, and stated to them that I was willing, with the consent of all the parties, to refer the investigation of the records of the Custom-house to the Collector by name, although, indeed, he was defendant; or to the Auditor by name, and that he should be responsible; that some person should be responsible to the Court for the correctness of the report. That rule was adopted that term, and very many cases, by the consent of the District Attorney and counsel were referred in that way. After a time, however—I don't recollect how long, perhaps twelve months, perhaps longer—complaint was made of unreasonable delay in the Custom-house on the part of the officers to whom these cases were referred, in adjusting these claims; complaint was made here by counsel in open court. I then took occasion to state in the presence of the District Attorney, that if those complaints were well founded, the cause must not be permitted to continue, and that if I found they were well founded, I would revoke every order made to the Custom-house, and refer them to an officer of the court who would see that the reports were properly executed and presented to the court for action within reasonable time. Some little time after this Mr. Griswold came into court with affidavits in reference to some cases in which he had been counsel for the plaintiffs, in which no verdict had been rendered, setting forth that the papers were delayed a long time in the Custom-house, notwithstanding that various applications had been made for them, and that he could get no adjustments made. I thereupon revoked the rule of reference and had them referred to the Clerk of the Court, stating that I would revoke every case that was on the calendar whenever complaint was made to me officially that those delays were made, after suitable instruction, and that no reports were made. Some two or three weeks afterward Mr. Griswold again came into Court with affidavits in some thirty or forty cases of the same character, in which verdicts had been taken and references made, and I revoked them all and referred them to the Clerk of the Court. This was in 1862. From that time I had little to do with trials of this class of cases till 1864 or 1865. I was occasionally here, but other business engaged me. I, however, learned from a public report from some committee of Congress, or some one acting for a committee was here during the time, and made animadversions on this mode of practice—the practice of referring those Custom-house cases to the adjustment of the Clerk of the Court. I looked at the report and found a very scandalous statement, one perhaps technically true, but really false; and it was evident to me that whoever was the author of that statement had forgotten the rule of morals as well as of law—that the suppression of a truth is the suggestion of a falsehood. In this case it was a very foul suppression of truth. The report stated that Judge Nelson had made the change of reference from the Custom-house to the Clerk of this Court for the benefit of the Clerk who was his son-in-law, Mr. White, omitting to state the fact that the precedent had been made by a judge who had no connection with Mr. White, and that Judge Nelson only followed the practice established by his junior as satisfactory to himself. Judge S[illegible] naturally [illegible] a pure judge and an honorable [illegible] for his action in court in a report emanating from the legislative branch of the Government, and he revoked the rule and practice established by me, and said he would make no further references. I had no further conversation with Judge Nelson on the subject, but I could well understand what influenced him to revoke these rules of reference. I am disposed to follow the same rule I made then. My own opinion is not changed since I revoked the former rule of reference in those cases, and, so long as I have the honor to sit upon this bench, I shall carry out the dictates of my own judgment, as to the proper manner of trying these cases. I do not believe Judge Nelson revoked my rule on the matter because he thought the reference was improper, but because this committee had presumed to assail in his judicial character one of the most able, upright and conscientious judges that ever presided in a court of justice, simply because he followed a precedent set by a junior who had perhaps given the question more thought than he had, by a statement which suppressed that fact, and by its suppression left a false and foul imputation and was false and calumnious in the highest degree. I am now disposed to go back to my former rule, and let some of these cases be entered upon and all the questions raised, and have reference of the cases made to some officer of the Court to make the adjustments. We cannot sit all the time trying these cases. We see the absurdity of such an attempt for a Court and Jury to take up the five hundred accounts here; there are not days enough in the year to afford us time for it. You may take up two or three cases or more if you choose, and investigate them, and have every question raised passed upon by the Court and Jury, and take a general verdict, as we did before this base and calumnious report I referred to was made and refer the matter to an officer of the Court. I shall be disposed to consult with the District-Attorney and counsel for the plaintiff in regard to the proper officer of this Court, but it must be an officer of the Court, responsible to the Court and removable at pleasure.

*Mr. Courtney*—That, your Honor, is in substance what my instructions from the department call for.

*The Court*—I have taken occasion to give a history of the practice in these cases because the report of this Committee on Custom-house, as shown to me, I repeat it, was false and calumnious. Technically it may be true that some cases were referred, but the important truth was suppressed, that the Judge was merely following the precedent set by me, and I repeat emphatically that in this case the suppression of the truth was a suggestion of falsehood.

Mr. Smith then proposed to prove by Mr. Clark that he made up a report of the facts of these copies.

The Court said that was not evidence unless it was agreed to by the District-Attorney, and that under the instructions which had been given he was not authorized to agree to it; the best way, therefore, was to try the three entries produced if they covered all the questions involved.

The District-Attorney said it was very simple to present some of the entries to the Court and have the ruling of the Court, whether the additions were properly made and then the proper officer could make the adjustment for the rest, as the Court had suggested.

The Judge said that would be the rule, and the District-Attorney should have opportunity to appear on the adjustment. It was impossible for the Court and Jury to sit and try all the various entries, which embodied 2,000 papers.

It appeared, on further examination, that the entries produced were barred by the statute of limitations, and the Court took a recess to enable others to be produced from the Custom-house. Several entries were then produced, and Mr. Clarke testified that the excess of duty on the overvaluation of the first was $12 94 on charges; that the charges were those which were put on the entry by the appraisers, over and above the proper amount as stated in Mr. Phillips' report, and that this sum was paid with the duties before the goods were delivered to the plaintiffs. Several other entries were also put in, dated in 1857 and 1858, and the witness stated that the overcharge of duty on them was on one $4 32 and another $11 10, and on a third $2 28, and a fourth $11 28, the third being on commissions and the others on charges. All the entries had protests attached except the third.

On cross-examination the witness said he went into the Custom-house in June, 1864; that this suit was commenced in 1862; that he knew nothing of the protests except that he found them on file with the papers; that he could not tell from the entries what the charges that were added were for, and only told the amount of overcharge by taking the amount allowed for charges in Mr. Phillips' report and deducting that from the charges which appeared in the entry, but that the entry did not show what the charges were for, and he did not know and had no personal knowledge of the payment of the duties or the delivery of the goods.

Samuel G. Ogden was then called and testified that he was Auditor of the Custom House, and had been since 1842.

Mr. Smith offered to prove by him what had been the practice of the Government in respect to appeals to the Secretary of the Treasury and refunding duties.

The District-Attorney objected on the ground that such a practice could not control the law.

The Court allowed the evidence as bearing upon the construction of the law.

The witness said that the act of 1857 had been considered to have no reference to cases like this, but only to cases where the rate of duty was involved, and that letters from the Secretary had taken that view.

He produced several letters, the last of which is as follows, the others having reference not to this, but to analogous cases:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 9, 1862.

SIR: I am in receipt of your report of the 24th ult. on the appeal taken by Messrs. Benkard & Hutton on the assessment of duty by you on certain charges added by the Appraisers to their invoices per *Hansa*, in February, *Bremen* and *Hansa* in March last, the applicants contending that the said charges are included in the invoice price of the goods.

As it appears from the report of the Appraisers that the charges added by them to the invoice were the usual costs and charges to be added to the actual "market value or wholesale price" to fix the dutiable value, I perceive no reason to interfere with your decision in the case.

I would here state for your information that *this class of cases is not deemed as coming under the provisions of the fifth section of the Act of March 3, 1857*, that section having special reference to the liability of goods, wares or merchandise *to duty or exemption therefrom, and not from charges.*

I am, very respectfully,
(Signed) S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.
HIRAM BARNEY, Esq., Collector, &c., New-York.

He further testified that Mr. Phillips' report had its origin in instructions from the Treasury Department in February, 1856. In adjusting statements made for return of duties on charges, upon instructions then recently issued from the Department, there was a difficulty in ascertaining the amount of charges on which duties should be paid. For this purpose application was made to the appraisers, as being parties most familiar with the subject, to report what charges should be considered as dutiable. In pursuance of that request Mr. Phillips made this report of what charges he considered dutiable. This report was afterward adopted by the Court in a case which came up, which held that the duty should be retained on the amount which he reported as dutiable and the excess should be refunded.

Since the report both the Court and the Custom-house authorities have adopted it and acted upon it.

On cross-examination, he said: We requested Mr. Phillips to make the report, but had no special instructions from the Treasury Department to have him make it.

Mr. Phillips was also called and gave a similar account of his report, which he said he made from such information as he could get here from merchants and others.

Mr. Ogden recalled, stated that he had recently received drafts from the Treasury Department for the refund of duties in similar cases. The amount of which had been ascertained in conformity with Mr. Phillips' report; the last had come that very morning, but the judgments were rendered perhaps a year ago.

Mr. Hutton, one of the plaintiffs, proved that the plaintiffs had been in the habit of appealing to the Secretary in similar cases, until they were stopped by a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, which he produced, and that the protest attached to the entries were made by his direction generally when the entry was made, and always within time, and that he himself made the protest in all cases where he swore to the entries, and always presented the protests with the entries.

The Court here ruled that Mr. Phillips' report could not be received as evidence in the case, or as forming any proper standard by which to determine what charges were properly added.

The case was then adjourned to enable the plaintiffs to conform their testimony to this ruling.

When the Court reassembled Mr. Hutton was recalled, and, producing several more entries, testified that there were on them certain additions for charges and commission, where no charges or commission at all had been paid by his firm, and that the usage was in many of the principal markets in Europe, which he named, to render their invoices of goods "free on board" at the port of shipment; that the charges were added here on compulsion because the Custom-house authorities refused to receive the entries unless they were added, and they accordingly specified them on the entry as added "by compulsion."

On cross-examination he said that he could not say that he himself made the additions, or that the requirement was made in every case, because the rule having been settled in one case, they would conform to it in subsequent cases.

*Henry D. Moore*, the plaintiff's Custom-house clerk, was called, and testified that he made the entries at the Custom-house, and that the additions of commissions and charges on the face of the entries were made by him; that they were added because they were compelled to add them; that he had presented entries where they had not been added, and the entry clerk refused to pass them, and before they could be passed he had been compelled to add them.

On cross-examination he said he did not see the Collector himself about the matter; made up the entries just as they are before he went to the Custom-house, but considered that there was compulsion in the case, because he knew the entries would not be passed unless the additions were made, from the fact that they had been refused before.

Mr. Schell, the defendant, was called as a witness, and testified that he was Collector from July 1, 1857, till April 8, 1861; that he recollected having considered the subject of requiring importers to make additions to their entries, and his conclusion was that it was not his duty to instruct or to control the merchant in making his entry. The law prescribed the mode in which the entry should be made, and the importer made it on his own responsibility entirely; the Collector had nothing to do with the form of the entry, except to see that it complied with the regulations; I never gave any instructions with reference to the plaintiffs' case; I never gave any instructions to the entry clerks for the addition of commissions; I never directed any person to compel the importers to add to their entries, or instructed any one to request or compel the plaintiffs to add to their entries.

*Cross-examined*—The Deputy Collector who had charge of the Entry Department is dead, I believe; the matter would not have been deputed to him; it would have been an assumption on his part to exercise that power which no merchant would submit to and the Department would not permit; charges are usually assessed on the invoices by the Appraisers, if the importer does not choose to do it himself; I can give no information as to what took place on the entries in this case; I never saw them till this morning.

*Redirect*—I considered this question after I took the office; I gave instructions to receive the entries under the law; the advances that were made on invoices came to my knowledge; I had no instructions to give about it; the officers had to discharge their duties; whatever advances the appraisers made they made on their own responsibility; they assessed the duties according to the law and the regulations of the Department; I can't tell about these goods; the practice in the office was that the merchant delivered his invoice and bill of lading; then he made the entry showing the charges, which he presented to the Deputy-Collector or the entry-clerk; the entry was sworn to, and the duty was then assessed by the entry-clerk, and the merchant deposited the duty or gave bond; the invoice was then sent to the appraisers' office, and a permit was given to the merchant before he could receive his goods; if the invoice was returned "correct," the entry was liquidated.

The duty was assessed by the entry clerk under the law, on the value as set forth in the invoice. If the appraiser afterward makes it more, the merchant is called on to pay more than he deposited. If the deposit is in excess of the duties the excess is refunded. The appraiser's return controls the assessment of the duties, but if the merchant is dissatisfied he has the right to appeal. The entry would have been passed though it did not contain the costs, charges and commissions. I recollect three or four cases where it was done. That was the general practice.

The testimony was here closed.

Requests to charge were made by both parties, which we have not room for.

Before leaving to the Jury the questions of fact, the Court proceeded to dispose of the questions of law involved. After stating for what the action was brought, and referring to the importations, entries and protests of the plaintiffs, he said: The plaintiffs claim that their evidence tends to prove: 1. That in some cases they paid no freight or charges of any kind; that the goods were "free on board." 2. That in other cases they have been compelled to add an arbitrary sum for costs and charges more than the amount paid by them. 3. That they were compelled to pay an extra charge for commissions above the usual rate in the market in which the goods were purchased. 4. That they duly protested against these exactions, and only submitted to them for the purpose of obtaining possession of their goods.

The defendant resists the recovery because he says that inland freight was properly added to the invoice, under the act of March 3, 1861, and that the other costs and charges were proper and legal under the Treasury instructions and the law.

This raises a question which has been a good deal discussed, and about which there has undoubtedly been some diversity of opinion in the Courts. On Feb. 1, 1856, the then Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Guthrie, himself an able lawyer, issued Treasury regulations in a pamphlet form, in which he says: "Freight and transportation from the port of shipment to the port of importation is not a dutiable charge."

This construction was thus early given to the act by the Treasury Department. If that is a correct construction of the law, such charges are in violation of the law, and cannot be sustained. The question seems to have come before the Circuit Court in a case in California in 1858, (Gibbs vs. Washington, 1 McAllister, 430,) in which the Court came to the same view as the Secretary of the Treasury did in issuing the regulation which I have read.

Again, a Treasury circular was issued, dated May 1, 1863, while the present Chief-Justice of the United States was Secretary of the Treasury, reaffirming the principle laid down in the Treasury regulation of 1856, and conforming to the decision of the Circuit Court of California in the case of Gibbs vs. Washington. This decision, certainly of a very respectable Court, does not seem to have been overruled, and has only once been questioned, in the case of Warren vs. Peasley, in an opinion by Judge Curtis.

I think, therefore, on looking at the law itself, and the Treasury circulars of the different Administrations, that the charges added for inland freight were illegal. I do not mean by that that they were understood to be illegal at the time they were made. I mean that it was an erroneous construction of the law, and nothing more.

Then as to Commissions—in all these protests which have been brought to the notice of the Court, it seems that they were charged 2½ to 3 per cent. commissions. The statute requires the charge of the "usual rate" of commission. This has received a judicial construction. If it had not, it would seem to be very difficult for lawyers to differ upon the subject. There really seems to be room for but one opinion. It is not what the importer may have paid as commissions. He may have got the goods without paying any commissions, but he would still be liable for a charge for commissions, and must pay the duty upon them. On the other hand he may have paid much more than the usual rate of commissions. But he is not bound to pay on more than the usual rate, because that is the sum fixed by law, and what is the usual rate is a question of fact.

A number of witnesses have been examined upon that subject. The plaintiff himself, Mr. Hutton, an old, experienced and very intelligent merchant, and two or three Custom-house officers, Mr. Phillips and Mr. Ogden, I think, testified upon that point. The evidence is uniform. There is no discrepancy that the usual rates of commission in Continental Europe are two per cent., except Paris, where they are three per cent., and that for Great Britain, they are one and a half per cent. All the importations that I have examined in this case came from Continental Europe, and consequently upon this evidence, only two per cent. commissions should have been charged, that being the usual rate. If there were any from Paris the commissions should have been three per cent. If, therefore, the commissions upon any of the entries from Continental Europe, except Paris, were increased above two per cent. any commissions demanded above that rate were illegally exacted, and if they are proved upon the part of the plaintiff in this case, they should be refunded; and, if from Great Britain, where the usual rate is one and a half per cent., if any greater commissions were exacted, they were illegal and should be refunded.

The costs and exchanges should unquestionably be added to the invoice—that is, what was actually paid. They have no right at the Custom-house, any more than the merchant has the right, to make an arbitrary estimate for purposes of convenience. It seems that for many years they have adopted what has oftentimes been called in the Court (and I have had it in previous trials before me) Phillips' Report, for the convenience of the parties, the Custom-house and the merchant, which may be in the main, and probably is, nearly correct. But that is used only by consent. The Custom-house has no more right than the merchant to fix an arbitrary value upon these costs and charges. The merchant is bound to enter the actual costs and charges as they were paid. If there were more paid; if the goods were delivered "free on board," free from all those charges, then it has rightly been held in this Court that the importer was not liable for any, for the reason that it is to be supposed that those charges were paid by the seller and made up a part of the marketable value of the goods. There are many cases as well by Judge Nelson as the other Judges sustaining this point.

The *second* objection of the defendant is that there were no protests sufficient to entitle the plaintiffs to recover in these cases. The act of Feb. 1845, required the protest to be made "at or before" the entry. The act of March 3, 1857, under which these entries were made, changes the expression "protest," but uses language very similar and says it must be done within ten days of the time of the entry of the goods. The language of this act as to what the protest shall contain, is precisely like that of the act of February, 1845, probably being copied from it, and provides that the protest shall set forth distinctly and specially the objection to the payment of the duties so that the Collector may know the reason of the protest.

We have already seen what these protests are. They seem to set forth as clearly and distinctly as the English language will admit, the objections which the merchant makes to paying these duties. I cannot well conceive making them more clear.

But it is objected that in some of these cases there have been no protests filed at the time, or even within ten days. It is conceded, however, that there had been previous protests filed, which claimed to be prospective and continuous, and which the merchants intended to be so.

The question of prospective protest has undergone a good deal of discussion in the courts, but it seems to be now well settled so far at least as this Circuit is concerned, and I think, unless the decisions are overruled by the Supreme Court of the United States, the law of the land, is settled. The first time that the question arose whether a protest of this kind was valid as to subsequent importations, was in Maryland, before Chief-Justice Taney in the case of Bruce & Sons vs. Mariotti, which appears to have been tried in April, 1849. The question was discussed before the Chief-Justice by a very able lawyer, then, I think, holding an official relation to the Government. Reverdy Johnson, who maintained that the protests were invalid and insufficient, but the Chief-Justice decided that they are clearly sufficient, and says that there is nothing in the letter, the reason or the spirit of the law, which requires one of these to be attached to every particular entry that is made. That case went up to the Supreme Court and was decided there in January, 1850. (9 How. 620.) The question was again pressed upon the Supreme Court by Mr. Reverdy Johnson, with his usual ability, as the report of the case will show. Justice Woodbury delivered the opinion of the Court, sustaining the opinion of the Chief-Justice. So far as appears from the report, this was the unanimous opinion of the Supreme Court.

It came up again before this Court in November, 1855, Judges Nelson and Betts sitting together, in the case of Steadman vs. Maxwell. (3 Blake, 369.) They held the same view, and that has been followed in this Circuit in very many instances, among which is the recent case of Fowler vs. Redfield, not reported, decided by Judge Nelson in December, 1862.

I am at a loss to conceive how a distinction can be made between this class of prospective protests and the protest that was presented in the case of Bruce vs. Mariotti, for clearly this is a guide as distinct and specific, and, I think, a little more so than the protest in that case.

Another suggestion may be made. All these protests were made under the act of February, 1845, the language of which is adopted in the act of 1857. Now it is hardly to be supposed that the eminent lawyers to be found in both branches of Congress, when they adopted the language of the act of 1845 in the act of 1857, did not know what construction the Courts had given it. It cannot be that the Supreme Court decided this question in 1850, and that this legislation took place six years afterward, in ignorance of it. If it had been the design or the desire of Congress to change the construction which the Government and the Court had given it, it is very natural to suppose that they would have used different language in the act of 1857, in order to indicate their design in some manner.

There is but one case that I have ever seen in which the decision in Bruce vs. Mariotti has been criticized, and that was the case of Warren vs. Peasley, (2 Curtis, 231,) where Judge Curtis, in the Massachusetts Circuit Court, ruled that the protest was insufficient, and very ingeniously (for he was a learned and able Judge, possessed of a very acute and logical mind,) attempted to make a distinction between the two cases. But I must confess, from the examination I have given it, it seems to me to be a distinction without a difference. The principle in each appears to be precisely the same.

Again, if there were no judicial decisions upon this subject, we reach the same result in reasoning. What was the object of the legislation providing for this protest? It was that the Collector should be advised distinctly and specifically what the merchant insisted he ought not to pay, and which he protested against as an illegal exaction, and that he intended to hold the Collector responsible under the law for the exaction. Why is it necessary to repeat it? This case furnishes a very fair illustration of it. Here is a merchant making some 500 entries in this port, at least one almost every week in the year, and perhaps more, of precisely the same character. What sound reason is there for compelling him to go through the formula of saying in each one of these cases "I protest," when he has told the Collector in the first case that he protests against that and against all similar exactions. I am at a loss myself to see any good purpose that would be answered by the Court's adopting that construction.

The third objection made to the recovery in this case is that no appeal was taken to the Secretary of the Treasury under the fifth section of the act of 1857. In giving a construction to that act it is perhaps well and wise to consider the purpose of the act. That it is a severe act, one that was intended to and does limit and restrict the common law and equitable rights of the merchant, all must agree. It is a well settled rule of construction in all Courts, that acts of this description shall be construed strictly; that they shall not be extended any further than the language of the law requires. But they must be enforced as far as the language does require.

The language of this act, so far as this question is concerned, saying that the decision of the Collector shall be final and conclusive unless it is appealed from under certain conditions afterward described, says that the decision of the Collector shall be final and conclusive "as to their liability to duty or exemption therefrom." What is meant by liability to duty or exemption therefrom? We have had the difference between the rate of duty and the liability to duty very clearly explained by Mr. Ogden. Now it is very clear that "liability to duty or exemption therefrom" does not in itself, by any fair implication of language, extend to the rate of duty that may be imposed, or to the amount of duty, but simply to the question is it dutiable?

I have had put into my hands the opinion of a very able lawyer, formerly upon the Bench, now at the Bar again, who considered the act to apply not only to exemption from duty entirely, but to the rate of duty. I am inclined to think that his reasoning upon that subject, though not necessary here, is probably sound.

The question here is not whether this language of the act necessarily implies that the decision of the Collector shall be final, when he decides whether a certain article is liable to duty, or if liable, at what rate of duty, 5, 10 or 15 per cent. It is not the question here whether this property was liable to duty. It is conceded that it was. It is not the question what the rate of duty should be—whether any of this property should pay one per cent., or another. It is admitted to be liable to duty, and the rate is conceded. The merchant and Collector agree upon that. The Collector claims, however, that certain charges should be added. That the merchant denies. Now does it necessarily follow from the reading of the language, that the decisions of the Collector shall be final upon that question, construed as I have already stated it should be? Such would be my construction, without authority; but I am happy to find that I have been anticipated in this by the decision of the Treasury Department itself, having charge of these questions.

It seems to be the decision of Secretary Cobb, Dec. 20, 1859, and, again, April 7, 1860, upon this precise question, in instructions to Custom-house officers throughout the country, that in such cases the rule requiring appeal did not apply, and that it was unnecessary to take it. Secretary Chase, on June 9, 1862, took the same view of it, in a very full and masterly letter, that no appeal was required. This was in relation to this particular class of cases—costs and charges.

It also appears from various pieces of evidence that these instructions of Secretary Cobb and Secretary Chase have been acted upon by the Treasury Department. In a great variety of instances hundreds, and perhaps thousands, hundreds of thousands of dollars have been refunded, which would not have been refunded if this act of March 3, 1857, had been understood as applying to this class of cases.

It appears that on March 30, 1865, Mr. Secretary McCulloch repudiated this construction. But even in that case—I do not remember the name of it—it appears that he reconsidered it and ordered to be paid judgments rendered on that ground, so that that can hardly be considered as a revocation of the previous action of the Department, although in this case his instructions to the District-Attorney are unquestionably such as to require him to raise that question and a great many others. I hold, therefore, that that upon that ground an objection cannot be sustained; that there is no bar to recovery in this class of cases, in this section of the act of 1857.

Again it is claimed, that the additions to these entries were the acts of the plaintiffs, and in consequence, that the payment of the duties thereon are voluntary, and therefore that the plaintiffs should not recover.

That is to a certain extent a question of fact which will be submitted to the Jury. If, however, the evidence of the plaintiff and of his Custom-house clerk is true, if the Jury give it credence, taking it in connection with some further testimony which has been offered this morning—if the Jury give credence to their statement that when they made those entries they were told by the entry clerk of the Custom-house that they must make these additions or he would not receive the entry, and that they acted under these instructions for the purpose of obtaining possession of their goods, making a protest at the time and saying that it was added by compulsion, then that was not the voluntary act of the merchant. In one sense it might be called perhaps the act of the Collector; but we cannot call that the act of the merchant, which was done under what may be called legal duress, so far as the word "duress" can properly be applied to property instead of to persons, which is not a strictly proper application of the term, although other Courts have used it before. This is a question of fact which will be submitted to the Jury, and if they find these facts they will be told that this objection also is of no avail.

Another objection to recovery in this case is that the action of the Appraiser was conclusive, and that the Collector was by law bound to collect the duty on the amount returned by them. Without going into any elaborate discussion of the principles which might be involved in that proposition, it is sufficient to say that in this case, if this act of the plaintiff was based upon a compulsory act of the Collector, if the plaintiff put the entries on these to obtain possession of the goods and protested at the time, saying that they were illegal; but if he put the additions on because they would not otherwise pass the entry, if that was the foundation of it, this, too, falls to the ground. The origin I wrong was in the Collector or his agent, and he cannot now turn round and say, "I forced you to put it on, else I would not let you have your goods." The English of it would be this: "But when it was put on it went into the hands of the Appraisers, and the Appraisers accepted it and made no change, and when it came back I was bound to exact the duty, and now I will not pay it back to you because you put it on there." How came he to put it on there? It comes back to that question.

In this position is the objection which has been practically offered here this morning, by the evidence, that the Collector is not liable for the action of his entry clerk. The statement of Mr. Schell as to what he thought would be done is a matter of no consequence here. Mr. Schell stated that he gave no instructions to the entry clerk, other than to enter the goods according to law and the Treasury regulations, and he does not think they used any compulsion in this case; but that is not evidence. No one doubts that the statement of Mr. Schell is strictly true, that his instructions to all his clerks were to perform their duties according to law, or the Treasury regulations emanating from his superior, the Treasury Department. It is now claimed in his behalf by the counsel for the Government, that the entry clerk did that without his authority, and that therefore, although it was an official act, he was not bound by it.

Probably there have been thousands of these cases tried in this and other places within the last twenty years. I presume this is the first time this objection was ever made, and I cannot regard it with favor now. It must be overruled.

Let us look for a moment. Suppose this principle was admitted to be sound, what would be the position of the merchant? He goes to the proper officer. The immense business of the Custom-house must be divided among various branches, each having a separate and distinct head, and having clerks under them. This is a necessity. The Custom-house here is a large part of the Treasury Department—a sub-treasury department of itself. The merchant goes to the entry clerk and is told, "I cannot take your entry here unless you make certain additions to it. But," he replies, "I do not consider these right; I will not make them; I did not pay these charges; it is a violation of the law to require me to make them." "Well, I shall not take your entry unless you do." There stands his cargo of goods, liable to injury or destruction; he cannot litigate the question then, and he says "I will put it on, but at the same time I will tell you why I put it on, that it is because you compel me to do it," and he protests at the very moment. He writes upon the entries "by compulsion," and he leaves with the entries a protest that he makes the addition because he is compelled to do it in order to get possession of his goods, that it is illegal, and that he intends to get it back if the law will sustain him. That is the English of it, without going through it further.

This would leave the merchant at the mercy of every little entry clerk, if the clerk—here to-day and there to-morrow—alone was responsible. The gross injustice which is manifest in the practical operation of this principle, is sufficient to show that it cannot be founded in law. The law has sometimes been said to be the perfection of human reason. There is reason in law—it is the spirit of it. But I do not think there is any reason by which such a principle could be maintained.

It is true that Mr. Schell gave his officers most explicit instructions to act according to law, but it is equally true that he says he knew they were making these exactions. He supposed, probably, that it was according to law. No doubt he did, or he would not have done it. And if he knew it and the money went into his hands, on another principle he would be liable. I refer to the old rule, *qui facit per alium facit per se*, which applies here most emphatically. So that I think this objection is without any foundation.

It would hardly do, when money has been illegally exacted by an officer under Mr. Schell's control and paid by him into the Treasury, (and whatever the rule was before, Mr. Schell is personally protected now,) it would hardly do to turn round and tell the importers that they must look up the entry clerk, who when found might not be responsible.

This disposes of the questions which seem to me to be questions of law. Various requests to change have been made, which I shall not take particular notice of, but the defendant will have the benefit of them so far as I have declined to comply with his requests.

There remain only two or three questions for the Jury which I will now submit to them.

The questions submitted to the Jury were as follows:

1. Was the amount of costs and charges paid by the defendants on these entries equal to the amount on which the duties were paid?
2. Were the commissions s[illegible] in the entries at the usual rate?
3. Were the additions on these entries made by the plaintiffs voluntarily, or to obtain possession of the goods?

The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiffs.

## Sentences of Counterfeiters.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Smalley.

The following persons were brought up on Saturday morning and received sentence:

Richard Weeks, convicted of uttering counterfeit $100 Treasury notes, was sentenced to be imprisoned at hard labor at the Albany Penitentiary for twelve years.

John R. Wigham, who pleaded guilty to a charge of embezzling letters from the Post-office, was sentenced to similar imprisonment for ten years.

Giovanni Termat i, convicted of uttering counterfeit Treasury notes, was sentenced to a similar imprisonment for twelve years.

Catharine McCarthy, who pleaded guilty of passing counterfeit $10 notes, was sentenced to a similar imprisonment for two years and six months.

Conrad Netendorf and Charles Sebold, convicted of passing counterfeit 50 cent stamps, were sentenced to similar imprisonment for four months each.

William S. Nice, who pleaded guilty of having passed a $10 counterfeit Treasury note, was sentenced to a similar imprisonment for two years.

Catharine Schoarman, who pleaded guilty of having passed a counterfeit 50 cent stamp, was sentenced to a similar imprisonment for two years.

Mary Harden, indicted for passing a counterfeit $2 bill, was discharged on her own recognizance.

## An Action Against Stock Brokers—Verdict Set Aside as against Evidence.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 1866.

Before Justice Mullen.

*Lemuel Tyler* vs. *Wm. G. Ford and S. T. Suit*.—The plaintiff in this action was a stock speculator and claimed to recover of the defendants, who were stock brokers, the sum of $6,000 damages, by reason of a sale of two hundred shares of the Cumberland Coal stock, which they held for him on a margin of about $900. The case was tried at the Circuit and resulted in a verdict for the defendants. Subsequently a motion was made by the plaintiff to have the verdict of the Jury set aside as against evidence, and for a new trial. The motion was argued by Mr. Bennett for plaintiff, and by Mr. Benj. Estes for defendants. The Court decided to set the verdict aside and to grant plaintiff a new trial. The Justice remarked that the Jury had disregarded the evidence and found a verdict which, in no aspect of the case, could be maintained.

For plaintiff, F. F. Marbury; for defendants, Brown & Estes.

## Arrest and Bail—Motion to Discharge—Alleged False Representations.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Chief-Justice Robertson.

*Samuel W. Mudge* vs. *James L. Hommedieu*.—This cause came before the Court on a motion made by the defendant to vacate an order of arrest granted by Justice Garvin, and by virtue of which the defendant was arrested and held to bail on the 16th of November last.

The grounds stated by plaintiff for the purpose of the arrest, were that the defendant falsely represented himself to be solvent; that he said he was the owner of a house and lot, and had invested a large sum of money in business. On the strength of such representations plaintiff was induced to sell the defendant butter to the amount of about $2,000. Plaintiff now insists that the representations of defendant were false; that the wife owned the house and lot, &c. Defendant denies the allegations of the complaint, and contends the butter was sold on a credit.

On the argument, it appeared by a letter written by defendant to the plaintiff, that only a day or two before the defendant claimed to have stopped payment, he ordered twenty-five tubs of butter from plaintiff. The decision of the Court is reserved.

For plaintiff, Messrs. Merchant, Conable and Elliott; for defendant, Messrs. Norton and Dukes.

## Business in the Surrogate's Court.

The wills of the following deceased persons have been admitted to probate during the past week: Elizabeth Bradley, Bernard Rockersfeld, Joseph Arneal, Chas. A. Jarvis, Samuel Nicholl, Patrick Costello, Elizabeth Provost, George Schoening, John Townsend, Margaret Hopper, William Kellogg, Chas. H. Sanford, Margaret Webber.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION

on the estates of the following deceased persons have been granted: Catharine Horan, William Tobin, James F. Tamms, August Hyne, Patrick Donovan, Ann Welch, John Erickson, Risan Green, Margaret Schilling, Henry Bussman, Peter H. Federson, Angel Boxsins, John K. Karns, Patrick Harrigan, John Erickson, Eliza Gladd, Johanna S. Merback, Elizabeth A. Moran, Maria Bartholf, Francis A. Cannon, Sarah Forgay, Joseph Grinsell, Maria Montgomery, Isaac W. Small, Gilbert C. Barrett, Henry Hunt, Elizabeth Kerwin, Peter Jansen, William Dolan, John Gibbons, John Blake, Orchard Miller.

## Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 22.

By Justice Ingraham.

Henry Brash vs. Louis Peyser; motion to set aside attachment granted with $10 costs. Adolph Obrig vs. the same; motion to vacate attachment granted with $10 costs. David Marks et al. vs. the same; the like decision. Antonio Reck vs. Thomas Churchill; motion denied; defendant may renew on affidavits explaining the charges there made on payment of costs of motion. Joseph Munday vs. Andrew J. Kenvin et al.; report confirmed. Ellen A. Price vs. Jose D. Price; there is nothing to excuse the defendant for not making the first payment. He then had property which he transferred to his father; his purchase of patent rights under such circumstances, is very suspicious; the commitment must be granted unless defendant within ten days pay the first payment ordered by the decree; the plaintiff may renew application if further proof is obtained for other payments. August Faber et al. vs. James Kellum; motion granted on payment of costs of trial and motion, judgment and levy, if any, to stand as security. Samuel Philips vs. Myer Pninceas; motion denied. Timothy D. Pelton, Receiver, &c., vs. Henry W. Prescott et al.; motion granted, costs to abide event. Leszynsky vs. George C. S. Geissen et al.; motion granted. Nathan Burchard, Receiver, &c., vs. The Pacific Bank et al.; motion denied with costs to defendant to abide the event. Catharine Healy vs. David Coope; motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 22.

By Chief-Justice Robertson.

Augustus C. Downing vs. Frederick Terhune; orders vacated and discharged with $10 costs. Lawrence Moore vs. Henry D. Shazot; see memorandum with Special Term Clerk. Samuel Farron vs. Thomas E. Marsh et al; motion granted and cause referred to a referee. Adolphine Khuender vs. James Lynch, Sheriff; motion granted and judgment marked "secured on appeal." John L. Carbray et al. vs. George Hamilton; motion dismissed with $7 costs.

By Judge Monell.

John Simpson vs. Allen Earle; order of arrest vacated and complaint dismissed with $10 costs.

By Judge McCunn.

Benj. F. Stephens vs. Patrick H. Drake et al.; motion for leave to serve a reply granted without costs; cause to go off for the Term.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 22.

By Judge Cardozo.

John Duley vs. Mary Ann Duley; divorce granted.

## A Prisoner Escapes from Court—Sentences of Convicted Thieves—Presentment of the Grand Jury.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

SENTENCE DAY.

A number of prisoners previously convicted were brought up on Friday for sentence.

James Goodwin, who was convicted of stealing several articles of value from the parlor of Mrs. Bertha White, and who has been in the City Prison since Oct. 2, was discharged under suspended judgment. Goodwin is a notorious character, and it was only on the promise that he should leave the City that the Recorder consented to suspend sentence.

Max Goltz, for an attempt at burglary in the third degree, was sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

Henry Eimerick, for grand larceny, was sentenced to the State Prison for four years and six months.

William Bailey, for an attempt at grand larceny, was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

John Hogan, for grand larceny; judgment suspended and prisoner discharged.

John Nolan, for grand larceny; judgment suspended and prisoner discharged.

Wm. M. Jones, for grand larceny; Penitentiary for three months.

John Vogel, for assault and battery, fined $50.

Catharine Sherman, the Fulton Ferry pickpocket; Penitentiary six months.

John Hackett, for the murder of John Green, on being brought up, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree. The Recorder addressed the prisoner as follows:

John Hackett, on the 2d of October, 1865, an affray occurred between you and a man by the name of John Green, during which you stabbed him with a knife. Green died a few days after. You were indicted, charged with the homicide. Upon the trial it appeared in evidence, that Green at the time of the trial was afflicted with a fatal disease, and it was argued with great force that he died from that cause and not from the effect of the wound dealt by your hand. The Jury, however, rendered a verdict of manslaughter in the first degree. Upon a writ of error the Supreme Court unanimously set aside the conviction and ordered a new trial upon the ground that the verdict was not sustained by the evidence. Since that order a communication has been received by the District-Attorney from the conscientious Surgeon who attended Green during his last illness, which is as follows. [Here follows the letter of Dr. J. W. Southback, of the Bellevue Hospital.]

With the additional important medical testimony it would be difficult to anticipate any other verdict to be rendered upon a second trial exceeding that of manslaughter in the fourth degree, the punishment for which rests in the sound discretion of the Court. The District-Attorney, with my sanction, has consented to receive your plea to that extent, and it now remains to make a disposition of your case. In consideration of the new medical testimony, and having the regard to your close confinement for the period of fifteen months, and further considering your previous good and exemplary conduct which has been vouched for by clergymen, besides many other worthy citizens, you are hereby discharged upon your own recognizances and final judgment is suspended. You will bear in mind, however, that although enlarged from restraint, it rests with this Court at any time to cause you to be brought before it and sentenced, therefore let it, by your constant aim so to conduct yourself as a good citizen, be seen that none shall have occasion to regret that in your case justice was tempered with mercy.

WHO WROTE THE FORGED LETTER?

The case of Frederick Winslow, an alleged pickpocket, the trial of which concluded yesterday, resulting in his conviction. This is the case alluded to in yesterday's TIMES in connection with an effort which was made to have it laid over for the next Term, in the hope of then securing the discharge of the prisoner. In order to facilitate this desired idea, a letter was addressed to the complainant, a lady residing in Brooklyn, and purporting to have been signed by A. Oakey Hall, District-Attorney, informing her that he was unwilling to prosecute the prisoner, and that she need not appear in Court. She came over, however, and presented the letter to Mr. Hall, who put it in evidence before the prisoner. No effort was made to trace the writer of the forged letter, but it is understood that suspicion falls heavily upon a person somewhat in the confidence of the Court, and that the matter will form a text for the investigations of the next Grand Jury. Winslow was sentenced to the State Prison for five years. After being sentenced, he boasted that he would never see the inside of the State Prison.

BOLD THEFT FROM A COUNTER.

Joseph Mills pleaded guilty of grand larceny. On the 23d of November he went into the store of John T. Wild, No. 41 Prince-street, along with another person, and, under the pretext of wanting to purchase some articles, stole from the counter a case containing two gold watches and a gold watch case of the value of $220. He was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

PUSHING AND JOSTLING.

Patrick O'Brien pleaded guilty to petit larceny from the person, having stolen from John Dill, of Old Bridge, Middlesex County, N. J., on the 5th of December, a pocket-book containing $15. In order to accomplish the theft, the prisoner, with some other man, pushed and jostled Mr. Dill, and took the pocket-book during the process. Patrick was sent to the State Prison for four years, the Recorder observing that it was his determination to punish severely every pickpocket who should come before him.

YOUNG FAGAN.

John Fagan, *alias* Michael Agnew, who broke out of the frame shanty at Bellevue while waiting to be taken over to the island, whither he had been sentenced for eighteen months, was brought up again for committing a burglary on the 17th inst., (since his escape,) by entering the clothing store of George Schuck, No. 20½ Laight-street, during the night, and attempting to steal $245 worth of clothing. He was sent to the State Prison for five years.

A STREET ROBBERY.

Timothy Donavan, said by an officer attached to the Court,

To be a First Warder
Of the lowest order,

and who is indicted for robbery in the first degree, was brought up for trial. It appeared from the evidence that the prisoner accosted Jeremiah O'Conner, of Hudson City, N. J., on the street, near Washington Market, on the morning of Nov. 26, between 3 and 4 o'clock, and after dealing him a violent blow in the face, robbed him of his boots, his cravat and vest, and money amounting to $6 in his pocket, and also insisted upon having his pantaloons. The Recorder sentenced him to the State Prison for twenty years.

DELINQUENT COURT OFFICERS.

The calendar for yesterday contained the names of Thomas and Peter Woods, two boys indicted for grand larceny, who were to have been tried. To that end they were brought down from the City Prison yesterday forenoon. Notwithstanding the fact that there are connected with this Court eighteen officers at $1,200 a year each, Thomas Woods, a boy 16 years of age, deliberately defied justice and the forms of law and the watchful officers, by walking out of Court, and when the case was called and Peter was asked for his brother, a year younger, he coolly replied: "Tom? Oh, he went out."

TRIED AND ACQUITTED.

Algernon Tomb, indicted for grand larceny, was tried and acquitted.

The following presentment was made by the Grand Jury:

PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY.

*To the Court of General Sessions for the Peace in and for the City and County of New-York:* The Grand Inquest in, and for the body of the City and County of New-York, upon their oath, make presentment and say they have considered the special subject of unsafe buildings referred to them by this Court. In their investigations they have found sound reasons to believe this request of the Court one of necessary caution. The pressure of prison business, the short term and the near advent of the holiday season, have prevented that general inquiry into the subject of illy-constructed tenement-houses, unsafe buildings, and structures deficient in many particulars important to public security, which they would otherwise have made. Respecting the particular building now constructing on the ruins of the old Academy of Music, the Grand Jury, however, make this special report: They have taken considerable testimony from architectural experts which they do not deem admissable to file with the Court as public record, but will send some of the same to Commissioner McGregor for his official action. It is sufficient now to state that they have summoned seven men of high character and ability in their business, viz., one architect, three masons, two carpenters and a blacksmith, who report that they have examined said structure to be used as an Academy of Music and find that for the purposes for which it is intended, it is, with the exception of the roof, sufficiently strong, but that the roof covering the structure, requires material and additional strengthening in order to make it safe. The Grand Jury also from the testimony, find reason to suggest that all doors in public edifices, and especially in churches and theatres, should be made to open outwardly. At a military reception given in the Academy of Music shortly before its destruction, it appeared that not only great confusion resulted from a different construction of doors, but that under panic and excitement disastrous results might have been occasioned. The Grand Jury would also strenuously call the attention of the proper authorities to the dangers threatened by the placing of benches, stools, chairs, &c., in the aisles of public halls, churches, theatres, &c., in which there are dense audiences congregated. The Grand Jury recommend that Commissioner McGregor take further action on the subject of the presentment.

JOSEPH COOPER, Foreman.
N. W. CHATER, Secretary.

Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., Assistant District-Attorney, appeared for the people.

## Criminal Record—Court of General Sessions for the December Term—Sentences of Prisoners—Two Sent to the State Prison for Twenty Years Each.

The December Term of the Court of General Sessions has been one which will be long remembered by some of the most expert and veteran thieves of this metropolis. It happened very fortunately that with a large number of notorious thieves on the calendar the Court had the aid of a most respectable and intelligent panel of petit jurors, men who could not be swayed from the performance of duty by the sophistry of counsel for defence. Recorder HACKETT, who is fully determined, so far as is in his power, to punish criminals with the utmost severity of the law, especially pickpockets, has been ably seconded by Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., as prosecuting attorney, who is vigorous and earnest in his performance of the duties devolving upon him as Assistant District-Attorney. If the Court of General Sessions is conducted with as much regard to the public interests in the future as it has been this December Term, it will grow in the confidence of the law-abiding and order-loving part of our community, and will become a terror to evil-doers. It is due to Mr. White, the indefatigable Clerk to the District-Attorney, to say, that his providing the records of several of the worst thieves to the Court has been the means of sending them to the State Prison for terms of such length as to give them ample opportunity to reform, to reflect, and to determine upon a course of honesty for the future. The philosophy of the term will be best understood by a study of the following record:

RECORD OF THE DECEMBER TERM.

John Noonan, attempt at grand larceny—State Prison two years and six months.
Louis, *alias* James Isaac, attempt at burglary in third degree—State Prison two years and six months.
James Robertson, burglary in third degree—State Prison five years.
George Meier, burglary third degree—Penitentiary one year.
John Wilson, grand larceny—not guilty.
Michael Mackens, grand larceny—not guilty.
Cornelius Donohue, burglary third degree—not guilty.
John Scott, burglary third degree—State Prison four years.
Ceceha Van Deusen, attempt at grand larceny—Penitentiary one year.
William Daily, grand larceny—State Prison five years.
John Wheeler, attempt at grand larceny—State Prison two years and six months.
Herman Wagner, attempt at grand larceny—City Prison ten days.
John Wilson, assault with intent to do bodily harm—Penitentiary three months.
John Hunt, petit larceny—Penitentiary six months.
John Hogan, attempt at grand larceny—suspended and discharged.
John Galvin, attempt at burglary in third degree—State Prison two years and six months.
Charles Dumont, burglary in third degree—not guilty.
Michael Agnew, attempt at burglary in third degree—Penitentiary one year and six months.
James Brennan, attempt at burglary in third degree—Penitentiary one year and six months.
John Touer, petit larceny from person—State Prison five years.
Julius Roboli, attempt at grand larceny—State Prison two years and six months.
Isaac Smith, attempt at grand larceny—State Prison two years and six months.
George Schneider, grand larceny—State Prison two years and six months.
John Treanor, assault and battery—suspended.
Wm. Bailey, attempt at grand larceny—State Prison two years and six months.
John Foster, attempt at grand larceny—Penitentiary three months.
Louis Barrett, attempt at burglary in third degree—Penitentiary six months.
John Perkins, false pretences—not guilty.
Joakin Hermer, grand larceny—not guilty.
Richard Moore, assault with dangerous weapon—suspended.
Thomas Lynch, attempt at burglary in third degree—suspended.
James McIntire, grand larceny—State Prison four years.
Valentine Smith, attempt at burglary in third degree—Penitentiary one year.
John Brady, grand larceny—State Prison five years.
Joseph Sullivan, attempt at burglary in third degree—suspended.
Michael J. Whelan, robbery in first degree—Jury disagreed.
Peter Hart, robbery in first degree—not guilty.
Michael McCoy, robbery in first degree—Jury disagreed.
Michael Dougherty, robbery in first degree—not guilty.
James Bell, attempt at grand larceny—State Prison two years and six months.
Peter Geer, attempt at grand larceny—State Prison two years and six months.
James Connors, grand larceny—State Prison four years.
James Dolan, *alias* Fatty Davis, grand larceny.
John Vogel, assault and battery—fine $50.
James Drew, attempt at grand larceny.
Catherine Shearman, assault with intent to steal—Penitentiary six months.
Wm. Warring, attempt at grand larceny—Penitentiary two years.
Charles Meyer, attempt at grand larceny—Penitentiary one year.
Samuel Work, Jr., attempt at grand larceny—State Prison two years and six months.
Mary Bellow, grand larceny--State Prison two years and six months.
Max Hasson, grand larceny—not guilty.
Marianne Wilson, grand larceny—State Prison two years and six months.
Terrence Keevan, grand larceny.
Louis *alias* James Isaacs, attempt at grand larceny—State Prison two years and six months.
Henry Limerick, grand larceny—Penitentiary four years and six months.
Wm. M. Jones, false pretences—Penitentiary three months.
John Clarke, burglary in the third degree—not guilty.
John J. Sinnott, rape—State Prison twenty years.
John Nolan, attempt at grand larceny—suspended and discharged.
John Newhouse, attempt at grand larceny—State Prison two years and six months.
Benjamin Levi, attempt at grand larceny—House of Refuge.
Caroline Hyde, attempt at grand larceny—Penitentiary one year.
Catharine Roberts, attempt at grand larceny—State Prison two years and six months.
Samuel Philips, attempt at grand larceny—State Prison two years and six months.
Max Goltz, attempt at burglary in the second degree—State Prison five years.
York Buckalew, grand larceny—State Prison two years and six months.
Thomas Murtha, burglary in the second degree—not guilty.
Frederick Winslow, grand larceny—State Prison five years.
John Hackett, manslaughter—suspended and discharged.
Patrick O'Brien, petit larceny from the person—State Prison four years.
John Fagan, *alias* Agnew, burglary in the third degree—State Prison five years.
Timothy Donovan, robbery in first degree—State Prison twenty years.
Algernon Tomb, grand larceny—not guilty.

RECAPITULATION.

State Prison 20 years, 2; 5 years, 7; 4 years, 4; 2 years and 6 months, 18; Penitentiary 4 years and 6 months, 1; 2 years, 1; 1 year and 6 months, 2; 1 year, 5; 6 months, 3; 3 months, 3; House of Refuge, 1; suspended, 7; disagreement of Jury, 2; unsentenced, 3; fined $50, 1; City Prison 10 days, 1; abandoned, 8; not guilty, 4. Total, 73. There were 22 prisoners tried by Jury.

## Disorderly Houses—Illegal Voting—Cruelty to Animals.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

In the Court of Special Sessions yesterday there were 44 cases for trial. Of these, 17 were for petit larceny, 15 for assault and battery, disorderly houses 3, illegal voting 4, unlicensed sailors' boarding-house 1, violation of health law 1, cruelty to animals 3.

AN UNGRATEFUL LODGER.

Ellen Flynn, a respectable appearing young woman, was charged with having stolen some clothing from Mrs. Mary Leonard. Mrs. Leonard testified that the prisoner came to her house and represented that she had no place to sleep, and so worked upon her sympathy as to induce her to give lodging to the unfortunate girl for the night. On the following morning Mrs. Leonard went out for a few hours, leaving the stranger in charge of the house. When she returned she found that her new acquaintance had absconded, and also that a quantity of clothing belonging to her had also disappeared. An officer was called in, who succeeded in tracing the stolen property to a pawn-shop, and subsequently in arresting Miss Flynn. It was impossible, however, to legally connect the prisoner with the pawning of the clothing, and consequently while there was morally no doubt of her guilt, the Court was forced to acquit her.

DISORDERLY HOUSES.

Simon B. Cline, a neatly moustached and modestly bald-headed young man, was arraigned upon a charge of keeping a disorderly house at the corner of Twenty-eighth-street and Sixth-avenue. Capt. Speight and a number of citizens testified that the place was kept as a basement supper room, and that it was the resort of thieves, gamblers and prostitutes, who made night hideous with their drunken orgies and obscene conversation. A large number of witnesses were examined *pro* and *con*, the trial occupying nearly two hours. At its conclusion the Court found Cline guilty, fined him $25 and sentenced him to the Penitentiary for three months.

Jacob Ferris, a colored man, was charged with keeping a similar disreputable place in Thompson-street, where white and black disorderly persons of both sexes resorted. The complaint having been sustained the prisoner was sentenced to two months in the Penitentiary and fined $50.

Jennie Meadows was charged with keeping a disorderly house at No. 77 West Twenty-fourth-street, the residence of prostitutes and the resort of disorderly persons. It was for making an arrest in this house that Officer Joseph Newlett lost his life. He had arrested a man there for disorderly conduct, and while on the way to the station-house the prisoner drew a pistol and shot the officer through the head, killing him instantly. Miss Meadows has been before the Court on a previous occasion for a similar offence, but was released on removing from the premises. She soon came back, however, to the great annoyance of the neighbors. The counsel for the woman wished to enter a plea of guilty, but Miss Meadows spoke for herself and denied all the charges made against her, whereupon the counsel withdrew from the case. The trial proceeded, and the evidence elicited was of a most disgusting nature. When a portion had been submitted Miss Meadows withdrew her plea of "not guilty" and substituted that of "guilty," asking the mercy of the Court. The Court accepted the plea, and remanded her to prison for sentence at the next court day.

ILLEGAL VOTING.

George Thompson was charged with having attempted to vote illegally at the Sixth District of the Fifth Ward at the last election. The prisoner had given the name of George Thompson, and his residence as No. 71 North Moore-street. This was the residence of another George Thompson, who was known to be out of town on election day. The accused was found guilty, fined $25, and sentenced to one month in the Penitentiary.

William McCabe and Isaac Hamilton failed to appear to answer a similar charge, and their bail was declared to be forfeited.

CRUELTY TO A HORSE.

Francis McGoo was charged with cruelty to a horse. He had a ton of coal on a cart and was driving through Mott-street, the horse being so lame as to groan with the pain which each step taken caused him. It appeared that the horse had just been pricked while being shod. The prisoner, who was not the owner of the horse, was fined $5.

The remainder of the cases were trifling in their nature, and were disposed of summarily by sentences to the Penitentiary for terms varying from one to six months. The session was an unusually long one, owing to the great number of witnesses examined in the disorderly-house cases.

## AFFAIR IN A CEMETERY.

### Attempt to Steal the Body of a Young Lady from its Grave—The Resurrectionists Fired upon by Her Father—Two of them Wounded.

*From the Cleveland Plaindealer, Dec. 19.*

An exciting affair occurred at a certain cemetery, on the Western Reserve, on Monday night last. We have been permitted to publish the particulars of the case, providing we suppress names and location. A wealthy resident, in the vicinity, lost a lovely, and only daughter, last week, under peculiar circumstances. She was a young lady about sixteen years of age, and had always presented the very picture of robust health. One day she returned home from school, and after chatting pleasantly about the house for a few moments, suddenly complained of dizziness and languor; in an instant later, sinking down upon the sofa and expiring. Shortly after the young lady had been interred, vague rumors reached the father's ear that some medical students whose curiosity had been greatly excited by the circumstances attending her death, and who were anxious to learn, through a *post mortem* examination, the cause thereof, were intending to resurrect the body, on a certain night. Both horrified and enraged at the bare idea—although scarcely crediting the truth of the report—the father armed himself with a double-barreled fowling-piece, and stationed himself near his daughter's grave, on the night in question, to guard it against the threatened violation. A monument, over which drooped a weeping willow, hid him from view, while, from his place of concealment, he could see any object that might approach the grave, owing to the bright moon that sailed overhead. Nine, ten, eleven, twelve o'clock came, and no resurrectionists. He began to think that his credulity had got the better of him, and that, after all, his daughter would be allowed to rest in her grave, when footsteps were suddenly heard approaching. Crouching down closely beside the monument, and peering cautiously out, he was horrified at seeing three men approach, and halt by the grave of his loved one. They were provided with picks, shovels, a rope, and a large oil-cloth sack. Their horrid object could not be mistaken, when two of them commenced to dig into the grave. The father's blood almost froze in his veins at the sight; but he was firm in his determination to wreak vengeance on the would-be body-snatchers. Cocking both barrels of his gun, and taking deliberate aim, he discharged both of them at the men who were digging, at the instant their bodies were closely together. One of the men fell to the ground, but was quickly raised up by the others, who hurried with him from the cemetery as quickly as they could—one of them limping as though badly hurt. The three then rode away in a wagon. The father did not give chase—thinking that he had punished them enough for their conduct.

The affair has caused great excitement in the vicinity. It is not known who the would-be resurrectionists were—the utmost mystery enveloping them. Public sympathy entirely sides with the father.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 23, 1866.

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## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### EUROPE.

We have dispatches by Ocean Telegraph to Dec. 22. It is reported that the British Government will call Spain to account for the seizure of the steamship *Tornado*.

The Fenian troubles are said to have entirely abated in Ireland.

It is reported that MAXIMILIAN'S baggage at Vera Cruz has been seized by the French authorities. It is rumored that this baggage contained letters compromising NAPOLEON with the United States.

Another conspiracy is reported in Spain.

### GENERAL NEWS.

Arrangements are being made by the colored people of Norfolk and Portsmouth for the celebration of the anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation. Mayor LUDLOW, of Norfolk, has assured them he would see that they were not molested. He does not believe that there is any disposition on the part of the citizens to interfere with them so long as they are orderly. The arrangements embrace services in church and a procession.

GASTON D'ARTOIS has commenced suit in the Twelfth District Court of California, against the proprietors of the *Alta California* newspaper to recover $27,000 damages for the publication of an alleged libel in regard to the seizure of the brig *Basso* by D'ARTOIS and his party at Cape St. Lucas, in which the plaintiff is designated as a "pirate," "robber," &c.

Oregon is moving in the matter of securing increased immigration. Prominent citizens of Portland and other leading cities of the State have proposed to invite Gov. WOOD to take a trip to the Eastern States for the purpose of presenting the inducements which Oregon can offer to increase her population.

The proprietors of the Nashville *Gazette* are about to institute a suit against the United States and European News Association, laying the damages at $5,000, for a refusal on the part of that Association to furnish it with telegraphic reports.

Christ's Church, at Rye, N. Y., was destroyed by fire on Friday night. The fire originated in a defective flue.

### LOCAL NEWS.

The New-England Society of this City celebrated its sixty-first anniversary, and the two hundred and forty-sixth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, by a dinner at Irving Hall, last evening. Ex-Gov. MORGAN presided, and speeches were made by GEO. WM. CURTIS, Gov. HAWLEY, of Connecticut; Gov. BULLOCK, of Massachusetts; Gov. SMYTH, of New-Hampshire; Ex-Gov. YATES, of Illinois; HENRY WARD BEECHER, JAMES T. BRADY, Lieut.-Gov. WOODFORD, and others.

JAMES C. BYRNE, an Internal Revenue officer, has been arrested and held to bail in a civil suit commenced by JENNIE C. PULLMAN, on the charge of seduction and breach of the marriage promise. The order of arrest granted by the Supreme Court directs that he, BYRNE, shall give bail in the sum of $2,000. The plaintiff is about 19 years of age, and last Summer, when the matters complained of took place, she alleges she resided at Hudson City with her mother.

The examination of the alleged case of false pretences in which JAS. B. GOGGIN, SETH A. KLINCK and L. G. KLINCK, are charged with complicity in the acts of FOLGER & TIBBS, late of No. 54 Leonard-street, was continued yesterday before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs. After considerable evidence of an unimportant nature had been taken the case was further adjourned until Thursday, Jan. 3.

The litigation commenced by Mr. JOHN J. BRADLEY against Mr. STEPHENS, in regard to the difficulties at present existing in the Croton Aqueduct Board, will probably be brought up on Wednesday next, in the Supreme Court, before Mr. Justice INGRAHAM, for argument, on the order to show cause.

A decree of divorce was granted yesterday by the Special Term of the New-York Common Pleas, Judge CARDOZO presiding, in the case of JOHN DULEY vs. MARY ANN DULEY.

Yesterday the steamships *Arago* and *Fulton* were put up at auction and bid in for $300,000.

### Woman's Labor and Reward.

The rumor of the intended discharge of the female clerks from the offices of the Treasury Department and the Department of the Interior has brought up the subject of female employment anew before the public. These women are to be discharged because they did not do their work as well as men, and it pays better for the Departments to employ the male sex, even at higher wages. A similar cause is driving young women from many branches in our cities which, from motives of justice or economy, were beginning to be opened to them. The respectable eating-houses, even in these expensive times, and many dry goods shops, are ceasing to employ female clerks or waitresses, as frequently as they did. Woman is being more and more driven to the branches where she does not find so much competition with men, and which, unfortunately, are already crowded with female competitors, such as sewing, operating on sewing-machines, light factory work and teaching.

The cause is obvious—women are not inferior to men in the capacity of keeping accounts, or writing up books, or serving out ribbons, laces and dry goods, or waiting on table, or copying, or tending libraries, or managing all the thousand branches from which men are now driving them. In Paris women compete successfully with men in these matters; and not unfrequently here, where they happen to own their shops or their stocks of goods. The defect lies in woman's training. The public departments of Washington have discovered, by painful experience, that they cannot depend on the accuracy, the thoroughness, the faithfulness—in other words, on the complete training of the female clerks as they can on those of the male, and of course, being compelled to be governed by business principles alone, they are obliged to discharge the one for the other.

It is equally so in the shops of New-York. The girls employed are not, on the whole, as thorough and attentive and patient and exact and so well educated as the young men, and so the men drive them out by their competition. If we do not mistake, the Mercantile Library tried the same experiment with female labor, and have been forced to discharge all but one or two of their female assistants.

To this point especially we invite the attention of the enthusiastic reformers who are now advocating franchise for women.

*Education for woman* ought to be the first step. Let any one examine some of the female graduates of our common schools, and indeed of our expensive private seminaries, and find, with all the smattering of philosophies and accomplishments, how few can even cast up a small column of figures correctly, or copy with accuracy, or write and spell a letter accurately and elegantly, or read with emphasis and propriety, or be depended on for doing any one of the thousand tasks to which men are daily set, with thoroughness, efficiency and earnestness, and he will understand why women cannot find work.

The truth is, they are not trained to do their work well. Then, ascending higher, how seldom can young women of education be found who can make good abstracts, or keep books, or write a clear English style, or who have that habit of close application to the thing in hand which gives the man such an advantage. If woman were thoroughly trained, the laws of trade would open innumerable fields of occupation to her. She would find situations in libraries, in newspaper offices, in telegraph offices, in business agencies; she would copy, or translate, or write and edit; she would keep accounts and manage the business of petty trades. Working cheaper and as well, she would inevitably force out the men from many a branch which they now fill.

The success of thorough training is shown in this country in the ease with which good paying situations are secured by the female graduates of our Normal schools—those young women obtaining at once places as teachers with from $400 to $800 salary per annum.

Highly educated labor, accompanied with talent, secures a large income for many women in America, in the fields of teaching and of authorship. In England there must be hundreds of women deriving very bountiful incomes from the editing and writing of light literature. A great proportion of the popular novelists in Great Britain are women. It is well known in the financial circles of New-York that there are a few women who operate largely in stocks and public securities with more skill, intelligence and success than ninety-nine-hundredths of the Stock Exchange. Even in the lowest and most crowded fields of female labor education gives a vast advantage. A common seamstress can hardly keep soul and body together, while a good operator on a sewing-machine will earn her $2 a day. A skillful female cook will sometimes command $20 a month and board, and a clear-starcher or crimper can earn easily from $1 50 to $3 a day.

The great object of all men and women who desire to open new fields of labor to the women should be, not so much to press them into politics as to secure a more thorough training for the young girls of all classes. Give them accuracy, thoroughness, precision and a careful education, and they can enter the market of labor without fear or favor. Even in the highest class, no father should permit his daughter to look to marriage as her sole chance of support. Every woman should have a profession, and be well trained in that. The possession of it will always be an acquisition, even if she never uses it for her own support.

### Fenian Promises and Prospects.

We should think that by this time the most sincere and devoted Fenians must be convinced of the utter folly and hopelessness of the whole scheme of Irish liberation. They have been reassured by promises from time to time, have been buoyed up by reports of the apprehensions of the British Government, and have even been led by the seizures of arms in some isolated points in Ireland, to believe, not only that a great army is ready to spring into existence at a given signal, but also that the necessary depots of supplies and munitions only wait to be used in a new civil war. But as mail after mail comes in, as each day's cable dispatches are printed, it becomes more and more apparent what, indeed, dispassionate observers always believed, that the Fenian Army in Ireland exists but in name, and that all the efforts of Mr. STEPHENS will tend to no result save perpetuating the chronic uneasiness under which Ireland seems doomed to suffer. And yet the Fenian agitation has enjoyed advantages hitherto unattainable, in the shape of the sympathy felt with the movement by large numbers of persons on this side the Atlantic. Never before was money so freely lavished upon the organization, never before were public demonstrations in its aid so unmistakably outspoken. The close of our war also rendered available the services of large numbers of men trained to war in all its branches, and there were to be bought vast quantities of weapons, for which the Government had no further need. But in spite of all nothing practical has come to pass, and to-day Ireland is subject to great military burdens without advancing one step toward independence.

Was this to be wondered at? Not, certainly, if the fate of insurrections against strong Governments be borne in mind. What have been the history of Polish, Italian, Hungarian revolts? The position of Poland now is the answer as regards her. The Italian efforts for freedom were fruitless until another Power took sides with the Italian people against Austria. And although the Hungarians might have been successful if Austria had been left to fight unaided, the intervention of Russia was forthcoming, and the iron rule over the Hungarian was made heavier than before. And in all these cases there were enthusiasm, the sympathy of liberal nations, and strong forces of men inured to military service. But they had to contend with vast military power, and sympathy was all the help they obtained from lookers on. The history of the Italian struggles, before LOUIS NAPOLEON took a share in them, furnishes a key to much of what is the *rationale* of the Irish struggle. There is in the latter on the one side overwhelming force, on the other a scattered series of bands, half armed, undisciplined peasantry, without means, without even fidelity among them. The secret leagues against England seem none to be without their paid spies and informers. Not a meeting of any magnitude but is reported to the police, and no man knows whether his comrade be true or false. Under these circumstances, what hope is there that a rising, however extended, would not be crushed out, and that when crushed out, the whole population would not suffer bitterly for the rashness of a part? And what cruelty it is to subject Ireland to the consequences of so ill-judged an attempt as that which the Fenians are professing to make. Still more cruel is it in those who, knowing the truth, keep it to themselves. The best friend to Irishmen, whether here or elsewhere, is he who warns them as to what their leaders would do.

Of course those leaders knowing that Ireland cannot make head in a rebellion without foreign aid, and suspecting that others know it too, profess that foreign aid will be given. No greater mistake was ever made, nor no more mischievous deception ever put forth. The liberation of Ireland forms no part of the plans of any European Power, whether as a means of weakening England or for any other purpose. To them Ireland is almost as much a *terra incognita* as the steppes of Arabia. The dreams of liberty have different visions in different lands, and the grievances of Ireland are not understood by the "patriots" who have toiled and fought among other nations. And in spite of all that may be said of "hatreds of England," we may be sure that the same hatreds exist between other nationalities, which have a deeper origin, and which are intensified by that fear of encroachment which the existence of armies separated only by lines upon the map always inspires. Nay, the very fact that the Irish have not even the shadow of an independent government, have none of the diplomacy or other paraphernalia of other Governments, and would, if every "Saxon" be driven from the island to-morrow, be given up to indiscriminate confusion and ruin, would not only deter any Government from countenancing a rebellion, but even prevent its considering the propriety of countenancing it.

For years this drama, or rather farce, of money-collecting, speech-making, moonlight drills, and so forth, has gone on. What has come of it—what will come of it if it be continued? Simply this—that improvement in the condition of the country will be indefinitely postponed. Ireland wants capital, security of property and of person, and intelligent industry. What have Irish agitators done beyond repelling all these elements of prosperity? They have sought to terrify, and have only irritated, the Government which rules over them, and they have terrified individuals who would introduce material improvements into their midst. They have for many years prevented the growth of good feeling between themselves and the English people, and their last achievement is, that after extracting immense sums from sympathizers here, those sums, the Fenian army of Ireland, the Fenian navy of Ireland, the Fenian war in Ireland, are just as invisible as is Mr. Chief-Organizer STEPHENS himself. A sorry spectacle truly. Who would draw a vail over it, however, is no true man. The day will come, before long, when even the most astute Fenian leaders will be forced into the light, and will be seen in their true colors; and when the only paper in the City which has from first to last spoken the truth, will be accounted a better friend of Ireland than those whose exhortations have all been the other way.

### The New Turn in Mexico.

We have already taken occasion to give some of our views upon the last proclamation of Archduke MAXIMILIAN, printed in our issue of Wednesday last as telegraphic news from New-Orleans. We think this *pronunciamiento* of sufficient importance to recur to it again. That it will inaugurate a new turn in the affairs of Mexico and change the probable course of events in its immediate future, there can hardly be a doubt. But we are not at all sure that predictions anybody would make in regard to Mexico would not prove fallacies as great as the London *Times* indulged in from time to time, when speaking of our war against the rebellion. Yet we cannot disguise the fact that for Mexico, its political constitution and internal condition, this proclamation may produce peculiar complications. Let us first take a short, cursory view of the situation just prior to its promulgation. The Juarists were daily gaining in strength and territory, their armies were filling up rapidly, and town after town, and district after district, yielded to their advance. While not much over a year ago, JUAREZ and his Republican Government were confined to the northeastern corner of the country, at El Paso del Norte, and only roving bands, without "a local habitation and a name," roamed hitherward and thitherward over and across the country as "the Army of the Republic," and while there, by the aid of French, Austrian and Belgian troops, enforced by some squads of native Mexicans, the Imperial authority of the Archduke seemed almost all but consolidated and firmly established over more than two-thirds of the Mexican territory, the Imperialists now can maintain themselves only upon the narrow strip of land from the City of Mexico to Vera Cruz, and even here their safety is daily threatened, so that Orizaba itself was lately subjected to a "raid" of the Liberals. With the declining authority of the "Empire;" its lack of means to pay its engagements; the growing dissensions between MAXIMILIAN and his French protectors; the appeal to him of NAPOLEON, through Gen. CASTLENAU, to abdicate; the evident and openly and fearlessly declared hostility of the United States to the establishment of an Imperial Government in Mexico under the nursing care of France or any other European monarchical power—all these contributed largely to the rapid thinning out of the ranks of MAX's native supporters. Bayonets are thinking nowadays; an empty purse and stomach will set even a Mexican to think that in fighting for a bankrupt cause there is neither honor nor profit to be gained, and they deserted the Imperial standard by the score. Such was the situation on the eve of the date of this proclamation, and the "Empire" appeared lost under the weight of all these opposing forces, gaining in volume daily around it.

But now, as MAXIMILIAN says, under the advice of his Ministers, he tries his last *coup*. He promises "to convoke a national Congress on the most ample and liberal basis, where all political parties can participate, and this Congress shall decide whether the Empire shall continue in future, and, in case of assent, shall assist in framing the fundamental laws to consolidate the public institutions of the country." This is a very broad and very remarkable concession to popular rights on the part of a Hapsburg Prince. It may be that he is in earnest. We recollect to have read, years ago, a very interesting volume of "aphorisms," written by MAXIMILIAN, and published by him at Vienna, in which this pretty sentiment occurs; that it is a small thing to will only what one can, but that it is the part of a great man to can what he wills. Perhaps he remembers what he wrote long ago, and desires now to act up to the principle of his "aphorism;" he issued this remarkable proclamation, determined to "try it again." This proclamation means nothing else—if it means anything at all; and if it is not merely intended for a last brilliant display, amid which he might make his exit with a flourish, which is also possible—than that a National Convention, elected by the people of all parties, shall be assembled, with plenary power to determine upon the continuance of the Empire or the reconstruction of the Republic, which determination is the expression of the voice of the people of Mexico without distinction of party. MAXIMILIAN seems willing to submit, and in case this determination shall be in his favor, he proposes to become a Constitutional Monarch, guided by the provisions of the fundamental laws, as established by this proposed National Congress. This, certainly is a bold step, and it may, perhaps, be a step in the right direction, but only *one* step and nothing more. It is an offer on his part to stop further bloodshed and the ravages of internecine war, and to transfer the contest to the ballot-box and the deliberative assembly. It is an invitation to the republican adherents of President JUAREZ, to the partisans of ORTEGA, of SANTA ANNA, and to those of any other chief, if there be any others aspiring to the supreme command, to leave the questions at issue to the votes of the people, and to receive their decision with deference and submission. And it was probably with this view that Marshal BAZAINE issued his manifesto "that in future the French troops would remain *perfectly neutral*, taking no part in Mexican affairs."

We said that it is only *one* step and nothing more. It remains to be seen whether JUAREZ and other Republican chiefs will accede to this proffered peaceful trial of strength before the people. When on the last day of the Revolution in Paris, February, 1848, King LOUIS PHILIPPE proposed to grant all the demands of the people, he was sternly answered, "*Il est trop tard*"—it is too late. The King's influence, authority and power were so weakened, nay, even annihilated, that the concessions wrung from him by successful revolution were refused acceptance with scorn. The people had grown too strong, and had become too conscious of their power. This interesting historical incident is vividly called to our mind by MAXIMILIAN's proclamation. We are inclined to believe that the republicans, justly elated with their recent great successes, will see in this pretended olive-branch nothing but a shrewd device to overcome them by intrigue, and will not only decline to assent, but will the more eagerly press their onward march. As the republican leaders of Paris told LOUIS PHILIPPE, the Mexican republicans will probably answer MAXIMILIAN: "*Demasiado tarde*"—much too late.

There is reason to suppose that had the Archduke issued a similar proclamation upon his arrival in Mexico in June, 1864; had he caused by such a convention the establishment of a liberal, parliamentary constitution, perhaps one similar to that of Brazil, he would have had less opposition to contend with among the Mexicans, less need for foreign support, and more reason to hope, at least, for the continuance of his rule. Now, we believe, it is too late. The opposition has reached such a point of strength that there is not even a semblance of equality between the contending forces of the Republic and the "Empire," and it is only where the power is equal, or nearly equal, on both sides, that a compromise is possible. This, as between JUAREZ and MAXIMILIAN, seems no longer to be the case. And yet we may be mistaken. For if it be not an Imperial *canard* that PORFIRIO DIAZ, with 8,000 men, had joined the cause of MAX and deserted JUAREZ, the fickleness of Mexican chieftains and their personal rivalries may upset all calculations.

SHERMAN'S MISSION.—We suppose we have seen the last of Gen. SHERMAN'S Mexican mission for the present. Between the time of his departure from here and his arrival in Mexico, the affairs of that country underwent one of those quick and curious turns which no man can predict and which no day is safe against; and which must be developed before their effect can be calculated. It is not always easy to tell the tragic from the comic elements in the procession of events in Mexico. The one is so mixed up with the other, and each so frequently runs into the other, that it is not only difficult to draw the line of distinction between them, but it is hard to maintain uniformity of feeling for a sufficient length of time to permit the exercise of the judgment. This has been preëminently the case of late, or since MAXIMILIAN was left to himself as to the *rôle* he should play in the politics of Mexico. Whether he should desert the stage altogether—whether he should continue to strut upon it in the Imperial purple furnished him by his French manager, or whether he should assume some new character or part and try his own fortunes in the world—were questions hard enough to decide. We have first heard of his decision one way, and then another and a third, until finally we were compelled to cease entertaining any opinion about the matter at all, and were forced merely to wait for the successive developments, entertaining ourselves with each of them as best we might. Heretofore, however, the attitude of this country toward Mexico has been one of entire gravity and dignity. If that gravity is now somewhat ruffled by the sudden and fruitless termination of a mission so imposing in its character, and promising so much for Mexico, the fault must be laid entirely to the wretched people whose interests we had hoped to advance.

THE MODERN NOVEL.—Next to the modern journal, the most popular and powerful form of literature is the modern novel. Newspapers and novels have attained an enormous circulation; and the influence of each upon society and the individual character is so profound as to affect life and action in all their forms and phases. Moralists and philosophers are greatly troubled in regard to both of them; and every once of a while a great effort is made to induce the getters up of each to give their efforts a religious character. But it has been found that neither the religious novel nor the religious daily newspaper can secure success. Instead of being a ground for abusing the public, this is simply a proof of their good sense. The religious appeals and pious unction that are appropriate in the pulpit, would not only be out of place in a daily newspaper or a novel, but would damage the interests sought to be subserved, and bring the most sacred things into ridicule. The few pious novels that exist in our language have never, so far as we have heard, been extensively sought for as agencies of salvation, or means of divine grace; and certainly their best uses do not lie in that direction. We assuredly demand of the novel, as we do of the newspaper, that it shall not be irreligious or immoral; that it shall not stain the purity of any human mind, or prejudice the high and sacred interests of society. If, as related to morals, the novel cannot be *colorless*, it certainly should not appear in vicious colors. We know the temptations are strong to introduce such colors. But we believe, after all, that with the great host of novel and story writers, in this country at least, the temptation is far oftener resisted than succumbed to. Those who pay attention to the story papers, for instance, that circulate by millions, and affect deeply the character of the generation, assure us that indecency is the exception and not the rule.

THE PRICE OF BOOKS.—This is the season of the year when the booksellers expect to reap a harvest. The holiday sales are always large, and the public expend their superfluous cash with an admirable freedom. But the price of American books now has become so high as to seriously damage both the publishers and the public. The heavy customs duties on the material that enters into their manufacture, the heavy taxation, in various forms, levied by the Internal Revenue Law, together with the high prices of labor here, have made the publishing of books in this country an almost impossible branch of industry. English books and books printed in England are now taking the places formerly occupied in our booksellers' stores by works of American manufacture. The evidences of this at the present time are enough to frighten our publishers, as well as all who are interested in domestic literature and native industry. English publishers find no difficulty in paying even the heavy customs on their importation of books to this country, and then underselling us in our own market. Take, for example, such a standard book as *Shakespeare*, a new edition of which, we observe, has just been published in London, comprising the poems as well as the plays, with a biography and 96 engravings, making a volume of 1,100 pages, in good type, which is sold at the retail price of *one shilling* (English.) We need not say that this book could not have been got up in this country and sold for anything less than *five dollars*, or about fifteen times the price of this English edition. Of course we could hardly raise our tariff upon foreign books to such a height as would cover this difference; and, in fact, in the interest of American intelligence, we should think it very bad policy to do so. And so the book-publishing business suffers, and the intellectual progress of the community is retarded. We certainly think that Congress, in revising the Tariff and the Internal Revenue Law, should make some effort to modify the duties and the taxation so as to weigh less heavily than they do at present upon literature and knowledge.

A REMARKABLE SAMPLE OF POLITICAL INCONSISTENCY.—The name of HEINRICH VON GAGERN has become famous. His connection with the revolutionary movements in Germany in 1848-9, his pronounced Liberal opinions, secured him his election to the first German Parliament that met at Frankfort at the *Paulskirche* during the first named year, and that Parliament again, containing an overwhelming Liberal majority, selected him for its presiding officer. And now, in 1866, he accepted the nomination of the Ultra-Conservative and Ultra-Catholic party, at Bensheim, and as such was lately elected to the Diet of the Grand Duchy, Hesse-Darmstadt, where, as his party will there be in a majority, the former revolutionary President of the Frankfort Parliament will be the leading spirit of all that is Anti-Liberal. This is surely quite a change of opinion and has justly been the subject of general comment throughout the entire German Press of all parties.

WHERE ARE THE SILVER THREE-CENT PIECES?—It is a singular fact that the silver three-cent coins should be so long out of general circulation. They are not, *nor ever were*, at a premium, nor ever will be, for their intrinsic value in silver is less than two cents. Yet some ridiculous persons hoard them up as if they were precious jewelry. If such wise people could once learn that no broker will give more than three copper pennies for the little silver wafer with a III. on it, and that as old silver it is not worth even that, they might perhaps empty their stocking hoard and let out the small change.

FIFTY CENTS IN PAPER.—Some attention is needed to the immense quantity of spurious fifty-cent currency. The vexation and loss by the Spinner variety, and of which there seems more counterfeit than genuine, is enormous. It were better that no fractional currency were issued above the denomination of ten cents.

A SPECIMEN OF GERMAN POLITICAL ORATORY—The Provincial Diet of Lower Austria has been in session at Vienna since the 19th of November, and the members of it, particularly those belonging to the Opposition Party, (44 out of the 52 members of the House,) are evidently making very good use of this opportunity. What no Austrian journal would dare to print, what no private individual or corporation would have the courage to say, the liberal members of the Diet, taking advantage of the immunity of the freedom of debate, utter such strong language as we seldom find even in the debates of the British Parliament, and is equaled only by the bitterness of party feeling so often witnessed in our own legislative assemblies, state and national. The inefficiency of the Emperor's Government, its faults and manifold shortcomings, are portrayed in language the most fervent and exciting. The warmer a speaker grows, the harsher his words, the more he wounds and offends those to whom fate has hitherto intrusted the destinies of the Empire, the heartier and louder is the applause he meets. Daily the local journals of Vienna give a correct and full recital of these debates, and, as we are told, they are read with avidity and discussed by all classes, high and low. Let us give, as a specimen, a few extracts from the speech of one of the most prominent men of the Opposition, delivered by him in the session of the Diet of the 28th of November. Mr. KURANDA is a well-known political writer, and for years, we believe, he was the principal contributor and editor of an influential political magazine, the *Greuzboten*. Take the following sentence from his speech, and the reader will find everything corroborated we have said above as to the character of these debates:

> "Nothing burns so deep in my soul, as the exclusion of Austria from Germany. [Applause.] When, a few years ago, at an imposing festival of the whole German people at Frankfort, a popular orator (Mr. METZ at the grand National Convention of German Riflemen,) spoke the frivolous words: 'The Austrians are Germany's children of sorrow,' one loud cry of dissent pervaded all German lands. To-day that frivolous word has become true. [Applause.] By the mighty judgment of an overbearing victor, Austria has been ordered out of Germany, like a foreign vagabond who had no domicile there. [Applause.] Such an event has no parallel in the history of Austria, rich as it is in probations; even the history of the years of 1805 and 1809 shows nothing like it. Thus it can, thus it must not remain. [Applause.] On the 20th December, 1864, the House of Deputies (in the old *Reichstag*) spoke to the winds. The alluring calls of that demon of a man, whose name I will not mention here, [Laughter. The speaker refers to Count BISMARCK,] sounded treacherously hither from Berlin and drowned the voice of the home representatives of our own people. And later he himself came to Vienna and accommodated and prepared the way to suit his plan of subsequent action. [Applause.] With scorn and ridicule he spoke of the right of popular representation, of constitutional privileges, of the Constitution itself, and with sneering triumph he pointed to the victories he had won over 'his Parliament.' [Increased applause.] And he found willing listeners [Applause] and eager pupils, [Immense applause] and from the midst of this new school those men stepped up to the helm of State, whose first business it was to confiscate the Constitution, and to create that chaos, which so gladdened the breast of their master at Berlin. [Applause.] And as he saw the seed he had sown grow up, Austria isolated abroad and utter confusion reigning within, he believed his time had come, he tore off the mask he had worn up to this, and like Mephisto to the drunkards, (in GOETHE's 'Faust,' in Auerbach's cellar,) he told them, 'Error uncover their eyes'—'I grasp them, the land is mine.'" [Enthusiastic applause.]

These are harsh words, and the loud applause with which they were received shows that they expressed the general public conviction. At the close the speaker mentioned his belief that the last war only laid the seed of a still greater war in the next future, and said: "Shall the Emperor again have to complain that in the darkest hour of his reign he should miss the support that the people's representatives would give him? *If such should be the case a second time, the complete disruption of Austria would be assured in advance.*" This last almost threatening declaration was received with cheers and approving acclamations all over the House. No wonder that amid such a state of public feeling, a prominent statesman of Austria, high in the councils of the Emperor, should have declared that "a representative government was not only a political duty for Austria, but a *personal necessity for the Emperor* and his advisers," meaning, of course, that a longer denial of popular rights to the people would ultimately endanger the Emperor's hold upon his crown.

A QUEER STORY.—The *Pungolo*, an influential newspaper published at Milan, in Lombardy, and to which many ascribed somewhat of a semi-official character, brings at the head of its columns, on the 28th of November, a letter from Florence, which details a rather queer story. It is said in that letter that it is one of the objects of the Prussian Government to have a great seaport in the Adriatic. To obtain this end the Prussian Consul at Trieste, Mr. LUTTEROTH, has received orders and money to institute a system of propagandism for Prussia in that city, and especially to make the people of Trieste familiar with the idea of becoming a free port, under the protection of the North German Confederacy. The letter closes with the assertion, "I can guarantee the authenticity of this information. A memorial upon the subject will have been presented to the Foreign Minister to-day." The *Pungolo* is very much enraged at this, and claims that, as Trieste must sooner or later become Italian territory, Prussia has no right thus to interfere with the natural course of events in advance.

THE TEST OATH IN NEW-ORLEANS.—The fact that Judge DURELL, of the United States District Court of Louisiana, still insists upon the members of his Court taking the test oath is being mentioned as an important item of news. Judge DURELL is the only Judge in the Southern States who requires the oath, the other District Judges South, either having never noticed the law requiring the oath, or presuming it unconstitutional. When the subject was brought to the notice of Judge DURELL, he decided that Congress had the power to regulate the qualifications of the members of the bar practising before his Court, but he refused to decide formally the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of the oath, as the whole matter was before the Supreme Court, to which Court he referred the members of the Louisiana bar who could not take the test oath; so the matter has remained nearly two years. Why does not the Supreme Court act—why the long delay? The bar of New-Orleans includes more lawyers than all the Southern States, and at present the practice is confined to a few lawyers—some half-dozen old residents—the remainder gentlemen from the Northern States. Judge DURELL has done all that his duty requires. To settle the legality of the law requiring the test oath, he has left it in the possession of the United States Supreme Court.

## WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 22.

#### THE CONGRESSIONAL EXCURSION PARTY.

Your Knoxville correspondent sends the following to-night:

The Congressional excursion party reached here this afternoon, and were escorted to the Lamar House by a committee of citizens headed by Col. J. BAXTER. Speeches were made at the hotel by Senators LANE, HORTON, WADE, FOSTER, and RAMSEY, and Representatives HAYS, MARSHALL, CATLIN, MAYNARD, and others. Gen. O. O. HOWARD made the responsive address, and alluded in fitting terms to the last time he visited Knoxville, when the army of BURNSIDE was besieged. Senator WADE refused to speak at all, but his stubbornness was overcome by the crowd, who persistently called for him. Gov. BROWNLOW received the party at the depot. The speeches were not political in their character. Vice-President FOSTER said he was glad to meet the people of Tennessee as citizens of the United States. The party will be given a reception to-night at PERESE DICKINSON's mansion. They leave for Chattanooga at 9 o'clock. Presidents CALLOWAY, BRUNNER, and MCGHEE furnish special trains.

#### WEEKLY TREASURY REPORT.

The fractional currency shipped during the week ending to-day amounted to $549,000, viz.: To the Assistant Treasurer of New-York, $200,000; to New-Orleans, $50,000; to United States Depository, Louisville, $50,000; to National Banks, $249,000. The amount of fractional currency received from the printer during the past week was $352,140, and the amount redeemed and destroyed at the Treasury Department was $428,300. The amount of National Bank currency issued during the week ending to-day is $199,630, making the total issued to date $300,431,001. From this is to be deducted the currency returned, including worn-out notes, amounting to $2,123,432, leaving in actual circulation at this date $298,307,569. The securities held by the United States Treasurer in trust for the National Banks, as reported to-day, were as follows: For circulating notes, $340,256,650; for deposits of public moneys, $38,933,950. The receipts from this source to-day were $488,134 12, making the total amount for week ending to-day $293,621,420.

#### CONSULAR EXEQUATURS REVOKED.

ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States of America,

*To all whom it may concern:*

*Whereas*, Exequaturs were heretofore issued to the following-named persons, at the dates mentioned and for the places specified, recognizing them as Consular officers, respectively, of the Kingdom of Hanover, of the Electorate of Hesse, of the Duchy of Nassau and of the City of Frankfort, and declaring them free to enjoy functions, powers and privileges under the said exequaturs, viz.: For the Kingdom of Hanover, Julis Frederick, Consulate at Galveston, Texas, July 28, 1848; Otto Frank, Consul at San Francisco, Cal., July 9, 1850; Augustus Reichard, Consul at New-Orleans, La., Jan. 22, 1853; Kaufman H. Muller, Consulate of Savannah, Ga., June 28, 1854; G. C. Baur, Consul at Charleston, S. C., April 21, 1856; George Passonlick, Consul at Boston, Nov. 3, 1863; Francis A. Hoffman, Consul at Chicago, July 26, 1864; Carl C. Schouler, Consul at Philadelphia, Sept. 23, 1864; A. Rottbero, Consul at Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 27, 1864; A. C. Williams, Consul at Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 7, 1864; Adolph Meier, Consul at St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 7, 1864; Theodore Schwartz, Consul at Louisville, Ky., Oct. 12, 1864; Carl F. Adae, Consul at Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 20, 1864; Werner Dresel, Consul at Baltimore, July 25, 1866. For the Electorate of Hesse, Theodore Wagner, Consul at Galveston, Texas, March 7, 1867; Claumor Friedrich Hegedorn, Consul at Philadelphia, Feb. 14, 1862; Werner Dresel, Consul at Baltimore, Md., Sept. 26, 1864; Friedrich Kuhne, Consul at New-York Sept. 30, 1864; Richard Shille, Consul at New-Orleans, La., Oct. 18, 1864; Carl Adae, Consul at Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 20, 1864; Robert Barth, Consul at St. Louis, Mo., April 11, 1865; C. T. Meinngs, Consul at San Francisco, Cal., May 33, 1865. For the Duchy of Nassau, Wilheim A. Kobbe, Consul-General for the United States at New-York, Nov. 19, 1846; Freidrich Wilhelm Freudenthal, Consul for Louisiana, at New-Orleans, Jan. 22, 1852; Franz Moureau, Consul for the western half of Texas, at New-Braunfels, April 6, 1867; Carl C. Finkler, Consul for California at San Francisco, May 21, 1864; Ludwig Von Baumbach, Consul for Wisconsin, Sept. 27, 1864; Otto Curltz, Consul for Massachusetts, at Boston, Oct. 7, 1864; Frederick Kuhne, Consul at New-York, Sept. 30, 1864; Carl F. Adae, Consul for the State of Ohio, Oct. 20, 1864; Robert Barth, Consul for Missouri, April 17, 1865. For the City of Frankfort: John H. Harks, Consul at Philadelphia, Penn., Sept. 27, 1864; F. A. Reuss, Consul at St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 30, 1864; A. C. Willan, Consul at Milwaukee, for Wisconsin, Oct. 7, 1864; F. A. Hoffman, Consul for Chicago, Ill., Oct. 12, 1864; Carl F. Adae, Consul for Ohio and Indiana, Oct. 20, 1864; Julius Denenfelle, Consul in New-York, July, 3, 1866; and who, as the said countries, namely: The Kingdom of Hanover, the Electorate of Hesse, the Duchy of Nassau, and the City of Frankfort, have, in consequence of the late war between Prussia and Austria, been united to the Crown of Prussia; and whereas, His Majesty the King of Prussia has requested of the President of the United States that the aforesaid exequaturs may, in consequence of the before recited premises, be revoked, now, therefore, these presents do declare that the above-named Consular officers are no longer recognized, and that the *exequaturs* heretofore granted to them are hereby declared to be absolutely null and void from this day forward.

In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States of America to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 19th day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-first.

(Signed,) ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President: WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

#### RUBBER PATENT CASES.

Chief-Justice CARTTER gave his decision in the cases of JOSIAH BACON vs. THOMAS G. HILLS, and HENRY GOODYEAR vs. V. A. DAILY, to-day. In these cases the complainants, the former being the owner of the Cummings patent, and the latter of the Goodyear patent, ask for an injunction enjoining the defendants from using vulcanized rubber for making artificial gums and plates for teeth. He denied the injunction in the first case, and granted a temporary injunction in the second case, subject to removal at any time when the parties shall give reasonable securities for the payment of the complainant for such use as they may make of it.

#### INDIAN BUREAU CONTRACTS.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs were yesterday and to-day investigating the matter of the recent contracts of the Indian Bureau for the supply of goods.

#### THE MURDER OF UNION SOLDIERS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Representative PIKE's Select Committee to examine into the facts attending the murder of Union soldiers in South Carolina, and the recent discharge of the persons convicted of the crime, expect to leave here on Monday for Charleston.

#### PARDON OF CRIMINALS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

In the prosecution of the investigation, information has been received here of the passage of a law by the Legislature of North Carolina, granting general amnesty and pardon to all officers and soldiers of the State of North Carolina, or of the late Confederate States armies, or of the United States, for offences committed against the criminal laws of the State of North Carolina.

#### THE CASE OF DR. WATSON.

The President has issued an order directing that the proposed trial of Dr. WATSON by a military commission shall be suspended.

#### THE MILLIGAN CASE.

The Cabinet has decided that the decision of the Supreme Court in the Milligan case must be recognized, sustained and obeyed in good faith by all parties.

## CANADA.

### Discharge and Rearrest of Knapp and Griffin—Arrest of the Late Assistant Adjutant-General.

MONTREAL, C. E., Saturday, Dec. 22.

The two men named KNAPP and GRIFFIN, charged with robbing the agency of the Royal Insurance Company in New-York, of bonds to the amount of more than two hundred thousand dollars, had a hearing before the Police Magistrate this morning and were discharged, as the case is not conceded as coming within the provisions of the Extradition Treaty.

They were rearrested on a *capias* issued on the affidavit of the manager of the Royal Insurance Company, in this place, who charged them with having in their possession property belonging to that Company.

Chief of Police MCLAUGHLIN has arrived at Halifax, having in charge Col. BROWN, late Assistant Adjutant-General, who departed from this province some months ago, taking with him the pay belonging to the volunteers of Huntingdon County. MCLAUGHLIN chased the Colonel from place to place until he cornered him in Hamburgh. The prisoner will be brought by way of the Sound to avoid passing through Nova Scotia.

The Montreal Printers' Intellectual and Social Association is succeeding well.

The immense freight shed of the Grand Trunk Railway at the Bonaventure Station was opened for business yesterday for heavy freight.

Col. MCDOUGALL writes to the *Transcript*, denying that the calling out of the troops at Sweetsburgh on Tuesday evening last was in consequence of a scare. He says it was perfectly justified by information received.

The Twenty-third Fusileers and the Fourth Rifle Brigade are now armed with the Snider Enfield rifle.

An order has been issued to the troops to grow their beards during the Winter, to prevent catarrh and bronchitis.

The third call made for ten per cent. on the subscriptions for St. Patricks Hall has been well responded to. The corner stone would be laid on next St. Patrick's day.

The wholesale business is very dull, but retailers are doing considerable.

Flour is very quiet. Money is plentiful. Seven per cent. is the ordinary rate of discount.

Silver is abundant, and selling at 4¼ per cent.

### Injury to the Frigate Aurora—Robbery at St. John—The Weather.

QUEBEC, Saturday, Dec. 22.

The frigate *Aurora* got jammed by ice drifting from the river at St. Charles, and was somewhat damaged.

The thermometer indicated fifteen degrees below zero yesterday, in an exposed position. It is six degrees above to-day. Wind west.

Two farmers were robbed and maltreated in the suburbs of St. John, early this morning. One of them was severely hurt.

OTTAWA, Saturday, Dec. 22.

Weather cloudy, but milder, with appearance of snow.

The markets are crowded with produce.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

### The Soldiers' Monument at Boston—Editorial Changes.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 22.

A number of citizens had a public hearing last evening before the Special Committee of the Common Council on the question of the somewhat notorious contract accepted for the erection of a soldiers' monument. Objections were urged against the erection of the monument on the ground of its great expense, and also on account of the location. It was thought more advisable to have a soldiers' home or hospital in place of the proposed monument. It appears to be certain that if the present Council should act on the question of the monument the coming Council will reverse it. During the hearing of the citizens the statement was made that city buildings were now in progress of erection at an expense of $2,500,000, and improvements were otherwise being projected that would add at least ten millions to the above sum.

Col. W. W. CLAPP, formerly proprietor, and recently editor with Mr. SHILLABER, have taken their leave of the *Saturday Evening Gazette*. It is reported that Mr. CLAPP will form a connection with the *Journal*, and that Mr. SHILLABER will go on the *Daily Advertiser*.

### The Journeymen Tailors' Strike—The Presidential Campaign.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 22.

The journeymen tailors' strike appears for the present to be ended, as they have resumed work with their old employers at former prices.

Had the strike occurred at a more busy season it would, perhaps, have been successful, but with the existing stagnation in business the employers were, so to speak, in a measure independent of a full complement of working material.

Many of the craft, it is known, were opposed to the strike under any circumstances.

Prominent politicians here are shy of the Western Presidential slate, even with Gen. HOWARD as Vice-President on the Colfax ticket. The Press of this city will ventilate the matter as soon as the Congressmen arrive home for their holiday recess to give the cue.

The prevailing opinion is that Senator FESSENDEN should be the coming man, as the Middle, Western and Southern States have had their turns about of the office.

### Probable Murder in Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 22.

A quarrel took place to-day in a house of ill-fame in Alden-street, between ALICE LANE, the keeper of the house, and HARRIET PARISH, a colored servant girl, which resulted in ALICE's shooting the other with a pistol, inflicting a severe and probably fatal wound. ALICE was taken to jail and HARRIET to the hospital.

# LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

## THE TURF.

### The Racing Season in the North—The Fall Meetings at Paterson, Hoboken and Fordham.

The fall meeting of the Paterson Association commenced on Tuesday, Oct. 9, and proved more brilliantly successful, as far as the racing was concerned, than any of its predecessors. The weather during the three days of the meeting was dull and gloomy, but the Paterson gathering is so popular, especially with the sport-loving denizens of the Empire City, that the attendance was both large and select. On the first day the race for the Underwood Gift, a prize given by the popular pool-seller, Dr. ROBERT UNDERWOOD, was the first event. It was a race of mile heats, and four horses, *Luther*, *Onward*, *Knighthood* and *Nannie Butler* started. The betting fluctuated in a remarkable degree, for before the start *Onward* was the favorite at long odds against the field, *Luther* ranking next in estimation. The first heat was won by *Nannie Butler*, who was ridden by that clever jockey, Old ABE. *Onward* still remained the favorite, but *Luther* winning the second heat, the stock of the former went down very low, and the Great Reformer took his place. The game little *Knighthood* then showed his quality by winning the the third heat after a desperate race with *Luther*, *Onward* being distanced, and the betting was now confined to the above-named pair. The fourth and deciding heat produced a magnificent race between *Luther* and *Nannie Butler*, the finish being one of the finest ever witnessed, and, thanks to the superb riding of the veteran ABE, *Nannie Butler* won it and the race by a length. The success of her owner, Mr. SANFORD, one of the most liberal and spirited patrons of the turf in America, was received with acclamation by the assemblage, and he was warmly congratulated on his victory.

The race for the St. Leger was the next event. *Kentucky* had enrolled his name as the winner of the first, *Baltimore* of the second, and now came the contest which should decide which of the three-year olds of 1866 should be recorded as the victor in the third Jersey St. Leger. There were only six starters, showing a falling off in the number since *Norfolk* carried off the first, when twelve horses ran. Mr. ALEXANDER started *Bayswater* and *Watson*; Mr. HUNTER, *Ulrica*; Dr. WELDON, *Local*; D. REEDY, *Tom Woolfolk*, and Col. MCDANIELS, a filly by *Eclipse*, out of the *Greek Slave*. The estimation in which the horses were held may be judged from the fact that the two last-mentioned sold for $20; *Ulrica*, for $400; *Local*, $125, and Mr. ALEXANDER's entry, $1,000. *Watson* came in first, with *Bayswater* second; but the judges, evidently overlooking the former, reversed their positions, and declared *Bayswater* the winner of the race, with *Watson* second, *Ulrica* third, *Local* fourth and *Greek Slave* filly last; the time was 4:20½—a very slowly run race. The value of the stakes was $3,200.

A two-mile heat race followed for a purse of $500, the runners being *Aldebaran*, *Arcola* and *Fleetwing*. *Arcola*, from his having won the two-mile heat race at Fordham just before, was backed against the field at odds, while *Aldebaran*, despite of his running with *Kentucky* at the same meeting, and his winning the Post Stake there, was the lowest in the betting, as it was thought by his opponents that he would not like the 117 pounds he had to carry. *Fleetwing* was distanced in the first heat, which *Arcola* won by two lengths, and five to one was currently laid on him winning the race. *Aldebaran*, in the second heat, tried to find out *Arcola's* weak spot and succeeded, for the latter "cut it" at the finish, and *Aldebaran* won by three lengths. In the third heat *Aldebaran* led from the start and won easily, *Arcola* breaking down hopelessly in the race. A selling race, which *Lady Dan Bryant* won, thereby scoring her maiden victory, beating *Richmond*, *Fordham* and another, despite the reports that were current that *Richmond* was pulled, terminated the first day's abundant and capital sport.

The second day was opened by the steeple chase, in which *Zigzag*, thanks to the brilliant jockeyship of Capt. ELWES, beat *Nannie Craddock* on the post by a short half length in the fastest run race hitherto run, the time being 7:28½. A mile dash between Mr. READ's *Enchantress* and Dr. WELDON's *Susie M.* terminated in favor of the former. The Trial Stakes, for two-year olds, was run for by Mr. MORRIS' *Monday* and *Ruthless* and Mr. FORBES' *Redwing*. Mr. MORRIS declared to win with the colt, and he did so, *Ruthless* being second, a position she could, if wanted, have made first. A three-mile dash, for all ages, brought out *Delaware*, *Richmond*, *Local*, *Lady Dan Bryant* and *Citadel*. *Richmond* was the favorite against the field, but he failed to realize the hopes of his party, as *Delaware* beat him and won the race.

The hurdle race was won by *Zigzag* beating his old antagonists, *Nannie Craddock*, *General Williams* and *Citadel*. *Enchantress* won the Sequel Stakes, for which *Ripley* and *Delegate* also ran. There was nothing to oppose *Aldebaran* for the three mile heat race, and he therefore walked over for the $700 purse. The Consolation Purse of $300, for beaten horses, dash of a mile and a quarter, had five runners—*Richmond*, *Ulrica*, *Luther*, *Susie M.* and *Local*. It produced a good race, the gallant gray eventually pulling it off, *Ulrica* being second, *Luther* third, and *Local* last. This race terminated a meeting which, as far as the racing was concerned, was one of the pleasantest and most successful ever held on the beautiful course on the banks of the Passaic.

The Hoboken meeting which followed was a supplementary Fall meeting, and extended over three days. It was poorly attended, and the racing does not call for any particular remark. The hurdle race, on the first day, was won by *Zigzag*, after a dead heat with *General Williams*. A sweepstakes for two-year olds, half-mile heats, brought out four starters, viz.: *Redwing*, *Jubal*, gr. c. by *Eclypse*, dam *Fidelity*, and a ch. f. by *Planet*, dam *Carolina*. The gray colt won in two heats, and *Enchantress* had no difficulty in beating *Susie M.* for sweepstakes purse and stake of $350. On the second day *Richmond* pursued his winning career by beating *Lady Dan Bryant*, *Tom Woolfolk* and *Knight of St. George* mare, for a $250 purse in a dash race of a mile and a quarter. *Richmond* again came out and won the next race, a mile dash, for a purse of $200, beating *Knighthood*, *Ulrica*, *Lady Bryant* and *Greek Slave* filly. *Aldebaran* won the Ferry purse of $400, two mile heats, very easily; his opponents being *Luther* and *Knighthood*. On the third day *Nannie Craddock* won the steeple chase; the rider of the favorite, *Zigzag*, disobeying orders and never trying to win. For the sweepstakes for two year olds, $50 each, with $250 added, dash of a mile, Mr. MORRIS introduced us to another of his promising *Eclipse* young stock, in the shape of a b. f. out of *Starbeam*, who won the race by a length in 1:48, beating *Redwing*, *Breckinridge* colt and *Jubal*. Through some unaccountable blunder or carelessness, the *Breckinridge* colt carried six pounds extra without declaring it. *Local* revenged the defeat of his stable companion *Susie M.*, by beating *Enchantress* in a mile-heat race for a sweepstake of $50, with $300 added. *Ulrica* wound up the poor sport by winning the $200 purse for beaten horses, her antagonists being *Luther* and the *Greek Slave* filly. The attendance throughout the meeting, like the purses run for, was very poor.

Encouraged by the gratifying and brilliant success which had attended their inaugural meeting in September, the American Jockey Club determined to give a supplemental day's full racing at Jerome Park, and Thursday, Dec. 6, was appointed. One of the conditions of the racing was, that the riders should be exclusively non-professional; the object being to cultivate and encourage amateur jockeyship among the *jeunesse dorée* of America. With munificent charity, the net proceeds of the day were devoted to the relief of the poor of Westchester County. The weather was delightful; the soft and genial air being agreeably tempered by the rays of the Autumn sun, and the sky as bright and blue as at Midsummer. The attendance was very large, select and fashionable, and the sport first rate. A handicap hurdle race commenced the proceedings, the starters being Mr. JEROME's *Roscoe*, ridden by Baron BROISSIERE, 140 pounds; Mr. STONE's *Yellow Hammer*, Mr. RUSSELL, 150 pounds, and Col. STOUGHTON's *Surprise*, 150 pounds, ridden by himself. It was not a brilliant affair by any means, as only one of the three got home with his weight, or was not "off." *Roscoe*, steadily ridden, won the race; the other two were not placed. A match not on the regular programme, which had been improvised by Mr. BELMONT and Mr. JEROME, came next; the former backing his chestnut mare, *Her Ladyship*, to beat the latter's bay horse, *Trovatore*, for $1,000, each carrying 100 pounds, in a dash of three-quarters of a mile. The mare was the favorite, but was beaten cleverly by a couple of lengths.

A handicap race of a mile and a quarter brought out four starters, weighted as follows: *Climax*, 165 pounds; *Trovatore*, 160 pounds; *Her Ladyship*, 150 pounds, and *Stilkstone*, 140 pounds. *Climax* was strongly fancied both on account of the tremendous speed he had always shown in his races, and his being ridden by the accomplished amateur, Mr. ELWES, and he pulled through his backers successfully, by coming away when wanted and winning with great ease.

A race for gentlemen's hacks, welter weights, a dash of three-quarters of a mile, brought out eight starters, and produced a most interesting race. The horses were: *Black Knight*, ridden by his owner, Mr. ELWES; *Expect*, Mr. STOUGHTON; *Lily of the West*, Mr. WINTHROP; *Lady Teazle*, Mr. KALLI; *Dainty*, Mr. H. RUSSELL; *Kate Hays*, Dr. BAYARD; and *Gen. Bleucker*, Mr. BACHE. The finish, which was most exciting, was left to *Expect* and *Black Knight*, the former lasting the longest and winning cleverly. This race brought the turf season of 1866, in the North, to a termination.

## THE BOGUS FIRM SWINDLE.

### Continuation of the Examination before Justice Hogan—Nothing Definite Attained.

Pursuant to adjournment, Justice HOGAN resumed his examination, yesterday afternoon, into the complaint made by LOUIS P. GRIFFITH, of No. 52 Leonard-street, against SETH H. KLINCK, LEONARD H. KLINCK and JAMES B. GOGGIN, in which they stand accused of complicity in certain alleged false and fraudulent operations, in connection with the firm of FOLGER & TIBBS and one W. C. WILLIAMS, by which several leading New-York dry goods firms have been swindled out of over $100,000 worth of goods. The proceedings were watched by an interested crowd of spectators. ORLANDO L. STEWART and EDMON BLANKMAN appeared in behalf of the two KLINCKS, Mr. WM. F. KINTZING, Jr., for GOGGIN, and Messrs. ROBINSON, DUBOIS & SMITH appeared for the prosecution. During Friday's investigation the following evidence was elicited:

*Louis P. Griffith*, of No. 52 Leonard-street, testified that he was the complainant, and knew Folger & Tibbs at No. 54 Leonard-street; they moved in on the 1st of September and closed on Nov. 10—that is, the sign was taken down; he went over and found Seth H. Klinck, whose name had been hurriedly marked on a board and hung up; he asked him what all this meant, as Folger & Tibbs owed him; Klinck said he knew nothing of the firm's affairs, that he had bought their goods; witness asked Klinck if it was business-like to buy out a firm on Sunday night without taking stock, and demanded an explanation; Klinck replied that that was his business; witness considered the stock left on hand by Folger & Tibbs worth $30,000 or $40,000; he had sold the firm goods on the representations made by Williams, to the value of $4,041 44 on different days; the complaint was based on only one item; had never made any inquiries about the firm prior to selling them goods; and did not ask for references; Williams made all the purchases except the last; had commenced legal proceedings for the recovery of the goods; had a conference with other creditors, among them were A. Rush & Co., Escher & Co., Dambman & Co., Jewett & Co., Paine, Berry & Co., Aldrich, Jeddings & Clifton, Harding, Colby & Co., Kendall, Cleveland & Opdyke, and H. B. Claflin & Co., with others; had not received any pay for said goods; the meaning of the term "cash" was cash at thirty or sixty days.

*Jeremiah Dalton*, sworn: Became carman for Folger & Tibbs in September and ceased in November; recollected carting a load of goods from their store on Nov. 10; there were six cases and three trunks; put them on his cart and took them to the Adams Express office at Jersey City; received cards to tack on the cases; could not remember the directions, except that they were for Baltimore; was told to tack the cards on when he got to Jersey City; did so with some on the way over; received a receipt for the goods; gave the receipt-book to Mr. McLaughlin, and when the book was returned the receipts were not in it; was told when taking goods to Jersey City to put the cards in his pocket, and if any questions were asked to say they came from "Smith & Co."

Deputy Sheriff McKean testified to having seized the books belonging to Folger & Tibbs, when, the hour for adjournment having arrived, the further hearing of the case was postponed until 1 o'clock to-day.

The following is the most important part of the evidence adduced yesterday afternoon:

*Joseph Kellar*, of No. 9 College-place, sworn: Knew the persons mentioned in the complaint as defendants; became acquainted with Folger & Tibos in September last, and at that time asked Goggin what he was doing; who replied that he was selling goods for that firm and was making money fast; Goggin said he did a good deal of traveling and the prospects were good; knew the handwriting of Goggin; [he here identified a letter as such;] was in Folger & Tibbs' store on the 10th of November; the stock then in the store was worth about $30,000.

*Charles A. Yurbury*, of No. 239 South Second-street, Jersey City, sworn: Is receiving clerk for the Great Western Dispatch Company, stationed at Erie Railroad depot, foot of Duane-street, New-York; received some goods for Cincinnati in November last, marked with a diamond and a letter "K;" there were seven shippings from the 1st to the 7th of November, and 26 cases in all; had received only 19 cases, but was present when the others came in; did not recognize who brought them; did not know what they contained.

*John Balmalk*, of No. 127 Butler-street, Brooklyn, sworn: Knew James B. Goggin; never saw Seth H. Klinck before; knew Folger & Tibbs; was a salesman for Smith & Co., No. 60 Catharine-street, nearly three months; saw goods come several times to the store and placed on the sidewalk, and then taken away; could not say what was done with them; they only remained on the sidewalk; the carman took them away before they were marked; knew Charles Williams; saw him at Folger & Tibbs'; was employed at Smith & Co.'s by Williams.

*Patrick McLaughlin*, of No. 205 Second-avenue, sworn: Knew Folger & Tibbs, being employed as their entry and shipping clerk about two months; had heard the carman's testimony; handed him the tickets spoken of; told Dalton to place the cards on the cases after he was loaded, as it would save time; have known L. G. Klinck some two months; saw him first at Folger & Tibbs'.

Q.—Did you cut out the leaves which appear to have been cut out of this book? A.—I decline to answer. On instruction by Court witness made the following reply: "I took the leaves out of this by Mr. Tibbs' instruction; I do not know where the leaves are now; was requested by Tibbs to take them to Mr. Gage, in Beekman-street near William; he got the book in a bar-room in Leonard-street, where it had been kept.

After some further cross-examination of this witness the case was declared adjourned until Thursday, Jan. 3.

## DINNER OF THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY.

### Two Hundred and Forty-sixth Anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims—Speeches by Senator Morgan, George William Curtis, Gen. Woodford, Gov. Bullock, of Massachusetts; Gov. Hawley, of Connecticut; Gov. Smythe, of New-Hampshire; Ex-Gov. Yates, of Illinois; Henry Ward Beecher, James T. Brady, and others.

The sixty-first anniversary of the "New-England Society of the City of New-York," and the two hundred and forty-sixth anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims, was commemorated last evening by a dinner at Irving Hall. Over three hundred members of the Society and invited guests sat down to the tables, which were supplied in the best style of the culinary art by JOSEPH WEHRLE, of the Belvidere House. The tables were ornamented with emblematic pieces representing the early life of the Pilgrims, and from the ceilings hung banners inscribed with the names of Miles Standish, Wm. Bradford, Edward Winslow, Wm. Brewster, John Carver, Henry Vane, John Endicott, Thos. Dudley, John Alden, and other noted Pilgrims.

Senator E. D. Morgan, the President of the New-England Society, presided, and on his right and left were Gov. Bullock, of Massachusetts; Gov. Hawley, of Connecticut; Gov. Smythe, of New-Hampshire; Gov. Burnside, of Rhode Island; Ex-Gov. Yates, of Illinois; Henry Ward Beecher, Geo. Wm. Curtis, Gen. Woodford, Admiral Bell, Jas. T. Brady, Rev. Mr. Hopworth and others.

After two hours or more spent in testing the merits of Mons. WEHRLE's *cuisine*, the President opened the meeting by remarking that, he had not attended the annual dinner of the Society for several years past, but he believed it was a rule that no member or guest should occupy more than twelve minutes in speech, and that the President should not speak at all. He had always felt a deep interest in this Society, and was happy in being able to preside on this occasion. After paying a fitting tribute to the memory of the late President, SIMEON DRAPER, the Chairman announced the regular toasts of the evening as follows:

1. *The Day we Celebrate.*
2. *The President of the United States.*
3. *The State of New-York.*
4. *The City of New-York.*
5. *New-England.*
6. *The Congress of the United States.*
7. *The Needle Gun of Germany*—Its first shot pierced Tyrany to the quick—May its next volley wake from the grave the ghost of Saxon freedom.
8. *The Free South*—Let her but sign the pledge of liberty and she shall taste all its sweets and share all its honors.
9. *The Women of New-England.*
10. *Plymouth Rock.*
11. *The Army and Navy.*
12. *Our Sister Societies.*
13. *The Atlantic Cable.*

GEO. WM. CURTIS was called on to respond to the first regular toast. What, he asked, was the day we celebrate? The true glory of this day was not local, but universal. The little *Mayflower* that landed at Plymouth 246 years ago planted a seed that had spread over the entire country. It was this ship that brought hither the true principles of liberty and Christianity. The principles of justice and political liberty established by that band of pilgrims had taken root, and were so firmly fixed that the gates of hell could not prevail against them. The Puritans, he knew, had been called fanatics. What was fanaticism? It was simply devotion to an idea. The great work of history was done, and done only by fanaticism—the same fanaticism so often denounced in the Puritans. We need not travel back to the Puritans to find fanaticism. We might have seen one of the most deadly fanatics in this country a short time since winding up the Shenandoah Valley, who, when he was told that his army was beaten, replied, "No, Sir, the army is not beaten, you are beaten," and springing into his saddle, Gen. SHERIDAN hurled back the enemy and sent him whirling up the valley. [Applause.] Again, we saw another fanatic in that brave old sea dog who lashed himself to the mast in Mobile Bay, and watched the naval conflict beneath him. [Applause.] He saw before him another fanatic, and if at this moment we get dispatches from London we owe it to that irresistible and persevering fanatic, CYRUS W. FIELD. [Applause.] ROGER WILLIAMS, of Rhode Island, was another fanatic, and when old Massachusetts shook him off she shook off her soundest and sweetest fruit. Every descendant of the Puritans, he said, lived in a chronic state of rebellion. He was aware it might be said that all this was too large a cargo for the little *Mayflower* to bring over, and that he might be said to be an illustration of Puritan conceit. Yet he would put it to his hearers if the history of this country had not been a continued struggle between the principles of the Puritan and of the Cavalier. Take Massachusetts and Virginia for example. These two powers have fought for the control of the civilization of this Continent. The Puritan stood for equal rights, the Cavalier stood for *caste*, and we had now fought four years, and the Puritan principle triumphed. [Applause.] When this struggle came on the man who stood foremost for the country was born in Kentucky. He had never seen New-England but twice, and yet he compounded in his character the very essence of the New-Englander. [Applause.] Mr. CURTIS closed with an eloquent tribute to JOHN BRIGHT, whom he termed the "British Yankee."

The second regular toast was drank standing, and was honored with three cheers.

To the third toast Lieut.-Gov. STUART L. WOODFORD responded briefly and eloquently. Though born a Yankee he stood, he said, in Knickerbocker shoes. The State of New-York united all the elements that go to make up a great Commonwealth. She had the strength of the Dutchman, the solidity of the English, the perseverance of the Yankee, and the enthusiasm of the Celt. When Plymouth Rock and the Shamrock unite it made a "perfect brick." [Laughter and applause.] New-England laid the foundation of her purposes and worked out her results in the Empire State. After alluding to the prominent position of New-York in the late war, and the men and money she furnished to carry on the contest to a successful issue, he closed with the following sentiment: "The Union—God hasten the hour when it shall be restored and rebuilt on the foundations of liberty, justice and magnanimous mercy."

The President said that Mayor HOFFMAN, who had been assigned for the fourth regular toast, was absent on account of illness, and he proposed three cheers for the City of New-York, which were given.

Gov. BULLOCK, of Massachusetts, being called upon to respond to the fifth toast, said that the sentiment found a more fitting response in the hearts of those present than in any words of man. He would only extend to his kinsmen of New-York the sympathies of the old homestead. He could not help on this occasion recalling the fact that his own State of Massachusetts was the first to initiate a republican form of government in the cabin of the *Mayflower*. When a few days ago he stood among the graves of the Pilgrims, and shortly after by the tomb of him who had embalmed their memory in his great oration on the anniversary of their landing, he could not help thinking of the part they and their descendants had borne in the formation and history of this Government. Massachusetts was content with her share in the honors of this free Government. The form of government that she established had been extended over thirty-six States of the Union, and he soon hoped to see two more States added. Massachusetts and New-York had gone hand in hand in the advancement of the race, in liberty and humanity. He thanked the people of New-York for their cordial cooperation and sympathy for Massachusetts soldiers in the late war. When the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment marched down Broadway [cheers for the Sixth Regiment,] New-York nerved their resolution, fired their hearts and quickened their steps by sending immediately after them her own Seventh Regiment. [Cheers for the Seventh Regiment.] And now the war is over, Massachusetts and New-York will assert together the civil and political equality contended for by the Pilgrims. New-England was no longer located on the east side of the Hudson. She was on the lakes, on the Father of Waters, and on the distant shores of the Pacific. Her principles were broadcast over the entire continent. When he heard people talk about reconstructing the States by admitting rebel States, and leaving New-England out in the cold, he would tell them he defied them to do it. They would find New-England springing up in every longitude and latitude, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Like WICKLIFFE's bones, they would find that

> The Avon to the Severn runs,
> The Severn to the sea,
> But WICKLIFFE's bones shall spread abroad,
> Wide as the waters be.

[Long-continued applause.]

Gen. BURNSIDE, and Gov. HAWLEY, of Connecticut, and Gov. SMYTH, of New-Hampshire, were called upon and briefly responded to the same toast.

The sixth toast was received with cheers.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER responded to the seventh toast in an eloquent strain. He spoke of the benefits that Old England and New-England had derived from Germany—a nation that had always maintained the principle of liberty and law, and that the law should come from the people. Liberty was not local or provincial; it was world-wide and generous. What had New-England or New-York gained by the late war? We were as free before the war as now. But they desired that the light of liberty should burn in every State. The men of New-England were interested in the freedom not alone of New-England, but of the whole Union and of all the world—of Germany, of Italy, yea of France; for there slumbers in that country a fire that will ere long break out in favor of liberty. We own a brotherhood with the poorest of the peoples of the earth. To every nation we say, "Be of good cheer; God fights in ways we know not of for a generous and freedom-loving people." So, too, we say to Old England, with whom we have a slight outstanding affair of not much consequence—we say even to her, "God bless JOHN BRIGHT." [Laughter and applause.] To Ireland we say: "Why stop on that parsimonious soil? Come over here, and for every rood we will give you a million acres; but if you will stay there, then we say—God bless the Irish." The day was coming when all nations shall enjoy liberty and civil rights, and God grant that it might not be distant.

To the eighth regular toast Hon. JOHN M. BOTTS, of Virginia, who was down on the programme for a response, not being able to attend, sent the following sentiment: "A speedy restoration on a strictly loyal basis, or no restoration at all. We may overlook indemnity for the past, but we cannot forego security for the future."

The sentiment was drunk with cheers.

Rev. Mr. HEPWORTH, of Boston, responded to the ninth toast, and JAS. T. BRADY made a humorous reply to the tenth.

Several volunteer toasts were given, and the party broke up at a late hour.

## POLICE COURTS.

### The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

A NEW-JERSEY THIEF.

MARTIN SMITH, of No. 80 Prince-street, also having a residence at Paterson, N. J., appeared in Court yesterday afternoon and made oath that he had been robbed of a quantity of wearing apparel, valued at $55, which had been carried away from Paterson on the night of the 21st inst. The complainant further testified that he had caused the arrest of HENRY TAYLOR, by Officer HAYES, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, on a charge of having committed the robbery, and that the accused had admitted the fact, and confessed to having brought the stolen property to this City. Upon this statement of facts the prisoner was held for trial and locked up in default of bail. TAYLOR is 23 years of age, a native of Ireland, has no residence, is a laborer, and plead guilty to the charge.

INDECENT ASSAULT.

THEODORE PASTER, a man of about 35 years of age, was arraigned before the magistrate yesterday morning by Sergeant WALSH, of the Sixth Ward Police, on a charge of indecent assault, alleged to have been committed by the prisoner on two little girls. CATHARINE ENNIS, of No. 10 Pell-street, 9 years of age, testified that the prisoner accosted her and CATHARINE MARSH, aged 6 years, in Pell-street, and induced them to enter premises No. 22, where PASTER committed the assault upon both the children. CATHARINE MARSH corroborated this statement in her affidavit. WM. T. NEALIS, M. D., of No. 33 Mott-street, testified to having made an examination of the person of the first-named complainant, and described the nature of the injuries sustained by her. The prisoner attempted no defence in the premises, and he was accordingly locked up for trial at the Court of Special Sessions, in default of $2,000 bail. The case excited considerable feeling among the spectators.

### Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

BURGLARY.

On Friday night last Mr. FREDERICK ALBICHT, who resides at No. 77 Avenue C, went down into the cellar of his dwelling for some purpose, when he discovered that the door leading therefrom to the street had been forced open. He searched about and succeeded in finding two men secreted in his wine-vault. Mr. ALBRICHT immediately gave the alarm, when both of the parties fled, but one of them was very soon captured and taken to the nearest Station-house. Upon searching him, an old silver watch-case belonging to the gentleman before named, was found in his possession. The prisoner gave his name as HENRY HOLPISH. He was committed in default of $1,000 bail to answer the charge.

### Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

RAISING THE WIND.

JOSEPHINE PARENT, *alias* Josephine Winfield, wanted to go to Washington last week, so it is said, and having no money with which to defray the expenses of the trip, she sought to "raise the wind" by stealing a silk dress valued at $150 from a friend named OLIVIA TEN EYCK. As she admits her guilt, she will be more likely to go North than South after a Jury shall have passed upon her case. Justice LEDWITH committed her for examination in default of $1,000 bail.

## GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE CONCERT IN AID OF THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' ORPHAN FUND.—Through mud and rain; last evening, a vast crowd of persons gathered at the Cooper Institute to be present at the promised vocal entertainment in aid of the above-named charity. Long before the hour named for the opening of the hall the doors were besieged by anxious ticket-holders, pressing forward from all directions; but many of these, seeing the immense throng gathered outside the building, turned back, hopeless of securing a seat. When the doors were opened, the crowd rushed in, and in a short time the crush was so great that several ladies were carried off fainting. The efforts of the Police was praiseworthy in the preservation of order, and their task was a laborious one. The hall was handsomely decorated with flags, portraits, and mottoes. Gen. VANVLEIT was introduced by Mr. HITCHCOCK as the Chairman of the evening. The General addressed the audience briefly, and was followed by Mr. GROSS, who spoke in German. The concert opened with the overture "Poet and Peasant of Suppe," and was followed by alternate vocal and instrumental efforts, which afforded exceeding pleasure to all present. Miss FANNIE B. GOODWIN, in a rich, clear voice, sang the Flower Song from "Faust," and on being *encored*, in a most bewitching manner, sang "Comin' through the Rye." She also sang, in the course of the evening, "Sing, Birdie, Sing," and a duet with Mr. CAMPBELL, "See the Pale Moon." Mr. CAMPBELL sang "The Wanderer" with much feeling and effect, and also "The Old Sexton."

The concert, in every respect, was a marked success, and reflects great credit on the Committee and on the leader, Mr. THEODORE THOMAS.

SKATING.—The sudden change of temperature, yesterday, told with remarkable rapidity upon the ice in the Park and ponds; nevertheless, with industrious scrapings on the part of the curators, a surface was obtained sufficiently smooth to enable the large number of both sexes, who had turned out for the pleasures of the promised gala day, to obtain an hour or two's good exercise. Thousands visited the Central Park during the day, many remaining too late there and persisting in making believe that they enjoyed themselves when prudence should have suggested the going home to discard wet jackets. In the early afternoon the Oatman Skating Rink was fairly patronized, but the ice was not good enough to tempt a prolonged stay. McMILLEN's Fifth-avenue Skating Park was liberally attended, many of the accomplished lady skaters noticed last season again lending the charm of their graceful movements to the general enjoyment. Around this park quite a number of spectators on foot and in carriages were in attendance, and comments and criticisms were freely made. It is to be hoped that the drizzling rain which set in toward nightfall will not long continue, as so many look forward to the enjoyment of a good skate as among the first pleasures afforded them with the leisure of the holidays.

FIRE IN HOWARD-STREET—AN ARREST.—About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in a dark closet on the second floor of No. 35 Howard-street. The flames were soon extinguished by the firemen. R. M. SELVIS, fur manufacturer, occupies the second floor, and sustains a loss of about $1,500; insured for $9,000 in the Phœnix, Stuyvesant, Continental and Williamsburgh City Insurance Companies. The first floor is occupied by HERMANN BREISACHER, dealer in furs. Loss by water $1,000; insured for $20,000 in the Globe, Fulton, Hope and Atlantic Insurance Companies. The building is owned by JAMES WATSON, and is damaged to the extent of $300; fully insured. CHRISTIAN AARONS was subsequently arrested by the Fourteenth Ward Police on a charge of arson. Two of Mr. SELVIS' work girls saw the accused go into the closet, but he denied having done so, and claimed that he was about being made bookkeeper by Mr. SELVIS. He was held for further examination by Acting Capt. GARLAND.

SCHOOL EXHIBITION IN THE FIFTH WARD.—The principal hall in Ward School No. 44, North Moore-street, was crowded to its fullest capacity on Friday evening, by the friends and patrons of the institution, on the occasion of its annual exhibition. The programme was a very pleasing one, affording the usual variety of declamations, musical exercises, addresses, &c. The President of the Board of School Officers of the Fifth Ward, Mr. JOHN E. HEWITT, presided. Mr. W. E. CURTIS, of the Board of Education, made a very interesting address, recounting some of the past difficulties surmounted by the friends of education in the City, and commending—as did all who were present—the performances of the pupils of the school. The graduating class was briefly and appropriately addressed by Mr. SMITH BLOOMFIELD, of the local Board, and the prizes distributed to meritorious scholars by several ex-officers.

SALE OF CHRISTMAS BOOKS.—The auction sale of D. APPLETON & Co.'s holiday books at the rooms of LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co., Broadway, was closed yesterday afternoon. The books offered were of the very best in appearance and style which gift-makers could desire, and the prices at which they were knocked down to purchasers were most satisfactory. This was the last opportunity of getting excellent works at an enormous reduction from the price of publication. All who want to furnish themselves with books of the same character must now go to the publishers, where they will find the supply perennial.

DEATH FROM INJURIES.—JAMES MCCAULEY, of No. 125 Greenwich-street, was at work in the store No. 6 Stone-street on the 3d inst., when he was seriously injured on the left shoulder and arm by the accidental fall of a bale of tobacco. He was removed to the New-York Hospital, where the forearm was amputated. MCCAULEY's injuries were of such a severe character, however, that he died yestrrday morning. In inquest was held by Coroner WILDEY, when a verdict of accidental death was recorded. Deceased was 40 years of age, a native of Ireland, and leaves a wife and five children wholly unprovided for.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH—FAIR AND FESTIVAL.—Last evening the entertainments accompanying the fair and festival at St. Stephen's Church, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets, near Third-avenue, came to a close in a most satisfactory manner. The fair throughout has been most successful, and the proceeds realized will no doubt meet fully the praiseworthy object for which the fair and festival were gotten up—to aid in paying the heavy expenses incurred in the enlargement and decorating of the Church.

BURNING OF AN EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT RYE.—We are informed that Christ Church (Protestant Episcopal) at Rye, N. Y., was entirely consumed by fire about 9 o'clock on Friday night. Nothing was left but the stone wall and tower. The church was one of the oldest in the State, and was for many years under the charge of the late Rev. P. S. CHAUNCEY, D. D. Not long since the edifice was rebuilt. The present Rector of the parish is Rev. Mr. ALSOP. How the fire originated has not been developed.

JEROME PARK.—It is announced that on Christmas Day the waters of Jerome Park will be turned over in a frozen condition to the tender pedipulation of a host of skaters from the City. AUGUST BELMONT, President A. J. C., invites the members of the Jockey Club, with their families, to assist at the opening of the freezing festival, an invitation which no doubt will be warmly responded to, if the weather keeps cold enough.

MASONIC FAIR.—The great Masonic Fair in aid of the Hall and Asylum Fund, to which we called attention last week, is still in progress at the Presbyterian Church, corner of Grand and Crosby streets. The selection of holiday gifts exposed for sale is a good one, and the variety extensive enough to gratify the wishes of all comers. The charity appeals strongly to all citizens, but more especially to the members of the Order and their many friends.

THE FAIR AT THE HARVARD ROOMS.—The Fair at the Harvard Rooms, gotten up by the teachers, scholars and friends of the Sunday-school of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., concluded last evening with most successful results. The proceeds will go far to meet the wishes of those anxious in the early completion of the Sunday-school building, for which worthy object the fair was inaugurated.

STABBED HER PARAMOUR.—About 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning, ELIZABETH WATSON, a colored woman of abandoned character, quarreled with her lover, JOHN CRAWFORD, and assaulted him with a razor, cutting his throat and inflicting other painful injuries. The affray took place in Laurens-street, near Canal. ELIZABETH was arrested by the Eighth Ward Police.

FIRE IN CHERRY-STREET.—A fire occurred about 8:30 o'clock last evening in the Shoddy Mill No. 401 Cherry-street, occupied by JOHN MCDEVIT. The flames were soon extinguished with trifling damage, principally by water. Fully covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to have originated from heat generated by friction of the machinery.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.—The Fair at the Chapel of the Home of the Friendless, No. 29 East Twenty-ninth-street, was opened last evening, and promises to be most successful. The attraction to holiday gift purchasers is irresistible, and the charity deserves a most liberal patronage from the kindhearted.

A MASONIC LODGE ROBBED BY BURGLARS.—Yesterday afternoon the Masonic Lodge-room at No. 948 Broadway was broken into by a gang of burglars, who succeeded in making good their escape, with all the officers' jewels belonging to the Lodge. The Twenty-ninth Precinct Police are in search of the thieves.

KILLED BY AN EXPRESS CAR.—About 5:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon an unknown man was instantly killed in front of the American Express building, in Hudson-street, near Duane, by one of the cars belonging to the Company running over him. The occurrence was a purely accidental one.

## BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE GAS QUESTION.—The Committee on Lamps and Gas met last evening to consider the subject of lighting the streets of the city for the whole night. The Presidents of the Brooklyn and Citizens' Companies were present. Mr. BENSON, of the Brooklyn Company, stated that the cost for material in the manufacture of gas was higher now than it was one year ago, and, therefore, there was a slight advance, which was about one-fifth above the old rates, ($2 50 per 1,000 feet.) He contended that, notwithstanding so much had been said about heavy charges, the rates had been much less in proportion to the increase in price of all articles used in a family.

Alderman CASHOW desired to know what the cost for lighting the streets all night would be.

Mr. BENSON, of the Brooklyn Company, and Mr. LIBBY, of the Citizens' Gas Company, made a rough estimate and stated that it would cost about $46 80 a year per lamp for a four-foot burner.

After some further conversation the gas companies were directed to send in proposals for lighting the lamps all night the year round and keep them in repair.

The Committee then adjourned.

LAUNCH OF A SLOOP-OF-WAR.—The new screw sloop-of-war *Mosholu* was launched from the Navy-yard [illegible]day morning shortly after 10 o'clock, and was one [illegible]he most successful launches that ever took place. The *Mosholu* is of the second class. The keel was laid in July, 1864, but, as since the war work has been slack, very little progress was made; but eventually she was made ready to ride the element for which she was designed. Her length between perpendiculars is 290 feet; extreme breadth, 41 feet 1 inch; depth from throats to under side of spar deck, 20 feet 10 inches; tonnage, 1,448, new measurement; draft of water when launched, 11 feet. The *Mosholu* has four boilers and two cylinders, 60 by 36 inches stroke. The vessel will mount 13 guns, from 9 to 10-inch calibre, which is yet to be decided upon. In consequence of the lack of sea room, the vessel was hauled short, and several persons fell sprawling upon the deck. With this exception all passed off finely, and to the gratification of all present. The vessel was christened by Acting Master PRATT, of the navy, who did his duty handsomely, and was much applauded.

A MIXED-UP AFFAIR.—A young man named WALTER R. SHAW, aged 16 years, was arrested on Friday night on the charge of assault and battery made by THOMAS STETSON. SHAW, it appears, is employed in a store in Fulton-avenue. After the closing time he left, and was met by several friends. A quarrel arose, and SHAW's watch and chain were taken from him in the struggle which ensued between the parties. The watch was found and restored to the owner. Both parties were arrested by Officer BARR, of the Forty-first Police Precinct, and locked up for the night. Yesterday they were brought before Justice CORNWELL, and both being sorry for what had occurred, withdrew their complaints, and that ended the matter.

ALLEGED GRAND LARCENY—RECOVERY OF STOLEN GOODS.—A German named ISAAC CALLMANN, formerly employed in the tailoring establishment of BERNARD GOLDSMITH, in Fulton-street, was arrested yesterday on a warrant issued by Justice CORNWELL, charging him with grand larceny. It appears that the accused had been in GOLDSMITH's employ for about one year, during which time, as alleged, he took cloth valued in the aggregate at $1,000. Officer PETERSON recovered goods to the value of about $1,500, which were secreted on the premises of the accused, in the rear of No. 7 Avenue D, New-York. CALLMANN was taken into custody and brought to Brooklyn. He was committed to await a hearing.

OBSTRUCTING THE CARS.—The driver of a coal cart, named MATHEW FARRELL, was arrested by Roundsman RIGGS yesterday for detaining his cart on the railroad track in Fulton-avenue, so as to prevent the cars from proceeding along the route. FARRELL was brought before Justice CORNWELL and fined $2. The extreme penalty is $10, but as FARRELL did not appear to know the law, Justice CORNWELL let him off as easily as possible.

A NEW METHODIST CHURCH.—A new Methodist Episcopal Church is to be erected on the corner of Seventh-avenue and Butler-street, to be under the supervision of Rev. GEORGE A. HALL. A chapel has been built on the grounds, which will be inaugurated to-day. Rev. Dr. DURBIN will preach at 10:30 A. M. and Rev. G. W. WOODRUFF at 7 P. M.

PREPARING FOR CHRISTMAS.—JOHN LOGAN was arrested by Officer URIS, of the Forty-first Police Precinct last evening, on the charge of stealing a basket of poultry from one of GRANT's express wagons in Fulton-street, near Pineapple-street. The value of the poultry was $5. The accused was held for a hearing.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT GIRL.—A girl named MARIA DOWD, employed as a servant in the family of Mr. FELIX D. LANDREAU, corner of Washington and Nassau streets, was arrested yesterday on the charge of stealing $15. The accused was held for a hearing.

POCKET PICKED.—A lady had her pocket picked at Fulton Ferry yesterday afternoon. Detective FOLK arrested the pickpocket and obtained the property, which the owner can obtain by calling at the Police Inspector's Office.

## NEW-JERSEY.

DISTURBANCE IN A PORTER-HOUSE.—A man named ALEXANDER CAULFIELD went before Justice QUAIFE of Jersey City yesterday, and complained that he had been assaulted and beaten by MARTIN J. FARGO, proprietor, and JOHN M. LAYLAND, bar-tender, in the saloon corner of Grove-street and Railroad-avenue. A warrant was issued and the parties were taken in custody, when they in turn made a similar charge against CAULFIELD, who was also arrested. The accused parties gave security for their appearance at the next Term of Court.

GENEROUS DONATIONS.—Last evening, the mechanics, ferrymen and others in the employ of the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, numbering over 250 in all, were each the recipient of a fine turkey for Christmas, presented by Mr. STEVENS, as is his usual custom. The New-Brunswick commuters on the New-Jersey Railroad yesterday presented each of the conductors, engineers and brakemen on the regular morning train with a fine fat turkey for a Christmas dinner.

BRUTALITY TO A BOY.—A man named WM. KENNEDY, employed on a vessel lying at one of the docks in Jersey City, was taken before Justice QUAIFE yesterday, charged with having brutally beaten the cabin-boy, EUGENE PRESCOTT. The accused was held for trial.

FOX CHASE.—An old-fashioned Fox Chase is to take place in the neighborhood of Saltersville, on the Bergen Point plank-road, on Christmas day.

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THE BEST FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE.—The Committee on Sewing-Machines at the late Maryland Institute Fair report as follows:

"We find the Elliptic Lock-Stitch Sewing-machine to excel all others.

It is the most simple in construction, having fewer parts, rendering it easier of management, and requiring less power to work it than any other machine.

The Elliptic Hook is an improvement of great value, insuring the greatest certainty of execution, and preventing the liability of missing stitches so common in other machines.

Another valuable improvement is an Adjustable Feed Bar, adapting it to the finest or heaviest fabric.

It is the only machine we have seen that will gather without changing the tension."—*Sunday News.*

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USEFUL INFORMATION.—Rev. Dr. TYNG deposed before the Commissioner of Patents that, in view of the beneficial effect of the Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine, he has taken much interest in endeavoring to have poor women supplied with them. As the result of his observation, their condition has been improved by them.—*Sun.*

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MASONIC FAIR.—The Executive Committee of the great Masonic Fair, now held at the corner of Grand and Crosby streets, call attention to the Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine, sold by J. T. ELLIS, corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street, which has contributed liberally to the proceeds of the Fair, and offers peculiar advantages to Lodges.—*News.*

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Monkey Tricks.

There are human apes in the business world, who, without the capacity or taste to originate anything, live by producing worthless imitations of articles of standard value. To this class belong the individuals who are now foisting upon the market miserable mockeries of PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS. Beware of the spurious wish-wash; see that PHALON & SON is on the label of the article you buy.

Useful Presents.

Gold Pens, Gold Cases, Pen Holders and Rubber Cases. The largest and best assortment in the City.
E. S. JOHNSON & CO., Manufacturers,
No. 44 Nassau-st., near Liberty.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Ladies, Discard Injurious Paddings.—Mme. JUMEL'S Mammarial Balm and Patent Breast Elevator develops the form physiologically. 363 Canal-st. Sold by druggists. Send stamp for sealed circular.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Holiday Presents.—Stereoscopes and Views, fine Albums, Landscapes, &c. E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO., No. 501 Broadway, St. Nicholas Block.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Holiday Presents.—The cheapest and only genuine meerschaum is bought at Ruth's Meerschaum Manufactory, No. 415 Broome-st.

See Musical Boxes, for Holiday Presents, under Musical.

Holiday Presents.—Pollak & Son, Meerschaum Manuf. 792 Broadway, near 4th-st.; pipes cut and repaired.

## DIED.

CREIGHTON.—At Beechwood, Westchester County, on Thursday, Dec. 20, JANE, widow of Rev. William Creighton, D. D., and daughter of the late Peter Schermerhorn, Esq., in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral at St. Mary's Church, Beechwood, on Monday, Dec. 24, at 12 o'clock M. Carriages will be in waiting at Sing Sing on the arrival of the 10 o'clock train from New-York.

GERRODETTE.—Suddenly, on Friday, Dec. 21, JOSEPH GERRODETTE, in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 177 Forsyth-st., on Monday, Dec. 24, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

☞ The members of Columbia Lodge No. 1, I. O. O. F., are hereby notified to attend the funeral of Bro. JOSEPH GERRODETTE, from his late residence, at 1 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 24th inst.

S. A. WEYMAN, N. G.

HODGE.—On Wednesday, Dec. 19, MARGARET ELIZABETH, wife of Hugh L. Hodge, M. D., of Philadelphia, and daughter of the late John Aspinwall, Esq., of New-York.

MUNN.—On Thursday evening, Dec. 20, after years of intense suffering, which she bore with Christian fortitude, PHEBE, beloved wife of Samuel R. Munn, in full hope of a glorious immortality, aged 60 years, 10 months and 11 days.

The funeral will take place from the M. E. Church, Westchester, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends are requested to meet at the house at 1½ P. M.

MORRIS.—On Saturday, Dec. 22, in the 18th year of her age, JOSEPHINE AMELIA, eldest daughter of John H. Morris.

Funeral services will be held in the Church of the Mediator, corner of Lexington-av. and 30th-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 26, at 11 o'clock A. M., to which relatives and friends are respectfully invited.

O'NEILL.—At the residence of his parents, in Paterson, N. J., after a brief illness, DAVID J. O'NEILL, youngest son of John and Mary O'Neill, in the 19th year of his age.

The remains will be conveyed from Paterson on the 9 A. M. train on Sunday, the 23d inst., to Calvary Cemetery for interment. Carriages will be in waiting at the foot of Chambers-st., Erie Railroad Depot, until the arrival of the above train.

STONE.—On Saturday, Dec. 22, of diphtheria, HARRY, youngest child of Henry A. Stone, aged 8 years and 11 days.

STANDISH.—On Friday, Dec. 21, after a long and painful illness, CATHERINE, beloved daughter of James and Elizabeth Standish, in the 29th year of her age.

The friends of the family and of her brothers, Henry J. and Edward W., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 335 3d-av., this Sunday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock.

THOMPSON.—On Friday, Dec. 21, REBECCA, wife of Nelson L. Thompson, of disease of the heart.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, Dec. 23, at 2 o'clock, from No. 44 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn.

MOURNING GOODS.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has constantly on hand a full assortment of Bombazines and all other Mourning Dress Goods; also, Bonnets, Shawls, Cloaks, Vails, Crapes, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c. N. B.—Ladies waited on with goods at their residence. Suits to order on short notice. No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

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WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.
Nos. 332, 334, 336 and 338 Fulton-st., up stairs.

PURE OLD BOURBON AND RYE Whiskies, $3 50 a gallon. Port Wine (pure juice,) $3 50 a gallon. Fine Old Sherry, $3 a gallon. Also, a large assortment of French Brandies, Jamaica Rum, Scotch and Irish Whiskies at equally low prices, and warranted pure. At WM. M. GILES', No. 189 6th-av., corner 13th-st.

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GOODYEAR'S I. R. GLOVE M'F'G CO.,
No. 205 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

## CHRISTMAS AMONG THE POOR CHILDREN.

If any day of the whole year ought to be made happy to the children of our families, it should be Christmas. And how much more out the birthday of Christ to be a joyful day to the outcast, homeless, half-starved and half-clad children of the poor—the street-boys and girls who sleep in boxes, and carts, and cellars, who are drenched by the storms, and shivering in the Winter's cold, without shoes or warm clothing, and are growing up friendless and ignorant, and soon to be criminals, if not saved!

The Children's Aid Society is the especial care-taker of the needy children of New-York. It has had in its schools and lodging-houses, and under its charge some 12,500 (during the past year) of these unfortunate little ones.

It proposes to make a happy day of Christmas to the children in all its various branches.

Its first great charity is the gift of a home. During the year it provides homes for over 1,500 children, and since its formation it has thus placed, mainly in the West, some 12,000 boys and girls who were friendless or homeless. We intend during the holidays to send out a party to the West. The expenses for each child for clothing and fares, &c., will be some $20. What child of the fortunate classes will make a Christmas present of a home to the child of the unfortunate?

Next, we shelter, partly feed and clothe, and educate, homeless children in our lodging-houses. In the Newsboys' Lodging-house, No. 128 Fulton-st., we have now from 170 to 180 boys nightly, and in the course of the year shelter some 7,000 different lads, giving 32,000 meals. In the Girls' Lodging-house, No. 205 Canal-st., we lodge 50 girls each night, and in the year about 1,200 different ones, and give 46,000 meals. In the Lodging-house, No. 276 East 11th-st., we have from 40 to 50 boys each night, and in the Refuge, No. 193 West 24th-st., corner of 8th-av., there are some 80 lads every night, and in the month 4 200 meals are given; and since its opening in March there have been some 850 children. To these homeless children we propose to give food, good dinners, and shoes and stockings and clothing. In the Newsboys' Lodging-house we propose to add another room with 50 beds, which will entail an additional expense of some $1,000 per annum. We need support for all these useful institutions.

Our 13 Industrial Schools educate, partly feed, and clothe some 2,000 destitute children per annum. Who will give to these food, shoes, clothing, and other help on Christmas? We especially hope for aid from our German friends on that day for the German School, and from Italians for the Italian School.

Let every family, as they gather around the bountiful table on that happy day, remember the hungry and deserted and unbefriended little ones of the great City, and resolve to make at least one child's heart happier.

C. L. BRACE, Secretary,
Children's Aid Society, 11 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.
WM. A. BOOTH, President.
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

The festival for each school and lodging-house is specified, and the money can be sent for one or all, as the donor desires. Articles and food will be sent for if requested.

It will be a great encouragement to the poor children if our friends can be present at some of these festivals.

Donations may be sent (the object specified) either to the President, Wm. A. Booth, Esq. No. 95 Front-street; or to the Treasurer, J. E. Williams, Esq., Metropolitan National Bank, No. 108 Broadway; or to the Secretary, C. L. Brace, No. 11 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, New-York.

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## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CARLTON-AV. M. E. CHURCH, (NEAR Myrtle-av.,) Brooklyn, will celebrate the Centenary of American Methodism on SUNDAY. At 10½ o'clock A. M., Rev. HIRAM MATTISON, D. D., will deliver his Centenary Sermon. The venerable Rev. SEYMOUR LANDON will preside at a reunion of many former pastors and members at 2½ o'clock P. M. At 7 o'clock P. M. JOHN H. OCKERSHAUSEN, Esq., of New-York, Chairman of the New-York Eastern Conference Centenary Committee, will preside at a platform meeting addressed by Rev. Bishop JANES, Maj.-Gen. CLINTON B. FISK, and eminent laymen of Brooklyn.

REV. W. C. VAN METER AT HOME AGAIN.—Rev. Mr. VAN METER, Superintendent of the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, has just returned from a tour of several months visiting the most important prisons, workhouses, reformatory and charitable institutions in Ireland, England, France, Switzerland, Italy and Germany, and by request will give an account of his trip on SUNDAY EVENING in the Madison-av., (Rev. Dr. WESTON'S) Church, corner 31st-st. and Madison-av., at 7½ o'clock.

NOTE—Several of the children from the Howard Mission will be present and sing.

THE GOLDEN JUBILEE OF SUNDAY-school No. 23 of the Vandam-st. (now Macdougal-st.) Baptist Church will be celebrated on SUNDAY, Dec. 23, at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M. Teachers and scholars at any time attached to this school are invited to take part in this reunion. Rev. Drs. ANDERSON, ARMITAGE and MINGINS, and others will address the school.
S. W. SETON, Com.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, having removed from Broome-st., meet for worship at Lyric Hall, junction of Broadway and 7th-av. Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*Representative Characters in Pilgrim's Progress.* Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. Pastor's Bible Class at 3 P. M. A cordial invitation extended to all.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Monthly meeting MONDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock, at No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st. Essay by CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD, Esq. Subject: *Purpose in Life.* Young men particularly and cordially invited.
L. BOLTON BANGS, Rec. Sec.

REV. TRESHAM D. GREGG, D. D., OF Dublin, will (D. V.) preach on SUNDAY MORNING, AFTERNOON and EVENING, on *The Law of Life Now Available to those who are Faithful, Willing and Obedient*, at Argus Hall, No. 600 Broadway. Divine services to commence punctually at 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE NINETEENTH ANNIVERSARY of the Sabbath-school Missionary Society of the Allen-st. Presbyterian Church will take place on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, 1866, at 7 o'clock. Rev. J. H. VINCENT and others will address the meeting. We hope and expect to have present Mr. L. M. HUNT, our missionary from the West. Singing by the children.

MISS EMMA HARDINGE WILL ELUCIdate in Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, subjects of unusual importance to human advancement, SUNDAY, 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Conference 3 o'clock. Subject—*The Evidences that our Spirits can leave the Earth body and manifest and cognise events at a distance.* The public are cordially invited.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. JOHN S. INSKIP will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*Holiness a Privilege and a Duty*; and at 7 o'clock P. M., Subject—*The Judgment of the Last Day.* Seats free. Strangers and others are invited.

AT MESSIAH'S CHURCH, NOS. 7 AND 9 7th-av., Rev. J. H. VAN DERZEE will deliver the third lecture of the Prophetico-Historic course, showing from fulfillment of prophecy the end of probation at hand. Subject on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock—*Græco-Macedonian Empire.* Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY INNOCENTS.—Services for this congregation, until the erection of the new edifice on 45th-st., near 5th-av., at the Harvard Rooms, 6th-av. and 42d-st., on SUNDAYS, at 9½ and 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; on Christmas Day at 11 A. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. JOSEPH H. PRICE, Rector, will hold Divine Worship at the French Church, Du St. Esprit, on 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also on Christmas Day at 10½ A. M. The Rector will preach at each service.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M.; and Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN at 7½ P. M.; the afternoon service for deaf mutes. Christmas services at 7½ and 10½ A. M. and 6 P. M.

FIFTH-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER of 46th-st.—Services by the Pastor, Rev. THOMAS ARMITAGE, D. D., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Discourse for the EVENING—*Solomon's Portraiture of a Fool*, the third in the course of lectures to young men on the Book of Proverbs.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, Dec. 23, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M., at the corner of Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. All seats free.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, West 48th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., there is a good revival. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Subject: *Recognition of Friends in Heaven.* Prayer meeting at 4, and preaching at 7½ P. M. and each evening through the week. Seats free. Cordial invitation to all.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The fourth lecture in the course to young men will be delivered in the church corner of 9th-av. and 31st-st., on SABBATH EVENING, by the Pastor, Rev. THOS. STREET, to commence at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Choice of Companions.*

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, AT Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., every SUNDAY. Sunday-school 9 A. M. Communicants' meeting last Saturday evening in every month, at 8 o'clock.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D-ST., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching in the above church on SUNDAY, Dec. 23, by the Pastor, Rev. G. D. ARCHIBALD, D. D., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are cordially invited.

DR. H. B. STORER WILL SPEAK BEfore the first regularly organized Society of Spiritualists in the City of New-York, at Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. N. B.—Sociable on THURSDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock.

THE THIRD LECTURE OF THE course on Christian Unity will be delivered in St. Ann's Church, 8th-st., THIS EVENING, by Rev. THOS. S. PRESTON. Subject—*The Claims of Protestantism.* Doors open at 7; lecture commences at 8 P. M.

THE MAN OF SIN, WHO IS HE!—The Pastor of Mount Zion (S. S. SNOW) will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Subject: *The Antichrist and his Approaching Doom.* Seats free.

THE NEW M. E. CHAPEL—61ST-ST., BEtween 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Dr. CURRY, Editor of *Christian Advocate & Journal*, and at 7 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. HOLLIS.

FREE EPISCOPAL CHAPEL—3D-AV., BEtween 77th and 78th sts., Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Pastor.—Services every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ and 7½ P. M. Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, D. D., will preach at 7½ P. M. Service on CHRISTMAS DAY at 10½ A. M.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach at his Church, on 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Morning subject: *The New Birth of Jesus.* Evening subject: *The Poet's Creed of Immortality.*

CHRISTIAN CHURCH—28TH-ST., NEAR Broadway. Services on SUNDAY, Dec. 23, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, URBAN C. BREWER. Subject for the morning—*Our Name*; for the evening—*Isms.*

REV. DR. DEEMS, OF NORTH CAROLINA, conducts Divine service EVERY SUNDAY MORNING, in the Chapel of the University, Washington-square. He will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 11 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, East 14th-st.—The Christmas Festival of the Sunday-school will take place on MONDAY, Dec. 24, at 6½ P. M. Rev. URIAH SCOTT will, by request, address the school.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7 P. M., by Rev. W. H. DE PUY, Pastor. Seats free. Class-meeting and Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and at 2 P. M. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

MRS. EMMA HARDINGE DISCOURSES before First Society of Spiritualists in Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subjects—*Address to Spiritualists on the Demands of the Hour* and *Christ the Spirit.* Conference at 3 P. M. Public invited.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY.—Rev. E. G. BROOKS will preach in National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Subject—*What is Universalism.* Services commence at 3 o'clock. Sunday-school at 2 o'clock.

ANOTHER LECTURE BY REV. CHAS. B. SMITH.—*The Two Naked Truths*, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 23, at 3½ o'clock, (D. V.,) at the Everett Rooms, No. 1,296 Broadway, corner 34th-st. [illegible] on Christmas Day at 10½ A. M.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR—CORNER of Lexington-av. and 30th-st.—[illegible]

REV. F. DE COSTA, EDITOR OF [illegible]

No. 814 BROADWAY.—SUNDAY MEETINGS. [illegible]

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF OUR LORD, [illegible]

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH.—PREACH[illegible]

SWEDENBORG'S THEOLOGY.—Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES will preach THIS EVENING [illegible]

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, [illegible]

IRVING HALL.—LECTURE BY REV. T. HECKER, [illegible]

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH—EAST 17TH-st., [illegible]

REV. DR. MARSH WILL PREACH SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½, at the Puritan Church, [illegible]

NEW-ENGLAND UNION CONGREGATIONAL [illegible]

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—ROOM NO. 28 Cooper Institute.—[illegible]

FINE FANCY GOODS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
[illegible]
FLEEMAN & RYER,
No. 391 Broadway,
Between White and Walker sts.

## THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

### Gen. Howard's Reply to Gens. Fullerton and Steedman.

The following is the reply of Gen. O. O. HOWARD to Gens. FULLERTON and STEEDMAN, who made a tour of the South recently, and reported against the continuance of the Freedmen's Bureau:

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU REFUGEES,
FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 23, 1866.

SIR: The following statements are respectfully submitted for your consideration:

The last report of Gens. STEEDMAN and FULLERTON of an inspection of the bureau under my charge contains so many statements differing from those I have received from other Inspecting Officers and Assistant Commissioners, and furnishes deductions so widely varying from those I have formed and offered, that I deem it my duty to review the main points of this report; and more especially is this course necessary for me that I have been assigned to duty by yourself, and have administered the bureau in accordance with your instructions, verbal and written, keeping constantly in view a thorough and practical execution of the law by which my officers and myself have been bound.

The ostensible object of the inspection is to detect and correct abuses of administration and furnish yourself with information of the general state of things. Had the inspectors made a thorough examination and report to yourself or to the Secretary of War, in accordance with their written instructions, so that I could have corrected the wrong-doings of individual agents, or modified any policy that was faulty, I would not complain, but be grateful for the aid and encouragement thus afforded. This method of inspection and report is the one that has always been pursued in the departments of the service with which I have been connected.

The inspectors have pursued an extraordinary course. I understand they took as clerks several newspaper reporters, who gave to the press the substance of their reports, and sometimes the reports themselves, before you had time to give them consideration. The effect of this course has been to concentrate the attention of the public upon certain individual acts of officers and agents, or accusations against them carelessly drawn, in such a way as to keep the faults committed, and not the good done, prominently in view.

Some things they have held up as criminal which are not so in reality. Erroneous conclusions have been drawn from a state of affairs now existing in many places, for which the bureau is not responsible; *e. g.*, they charge to the account of the bureau all the evils of the labor system they find, while they attribute to the State Governments and citizens, in great part, the good accomplished. Certainly this is the impression received from reading the reports.

In what I have to say I have no desire to screen any officer from just charges; in fact, I have taken instant measures to bring to trial any officer against whom there seemed to be any well-founded accusation. It is a fact well worth considering here, that of thirteen assistant commissioners there has been but one whom the inspectors were able to condemn, viz: the assistant commissioner of North Carolina; and he, though held up to the country as a liar and dishonest speculator, has been, I believe, acquitted by the decision of a fair and honorable Court, so far as the charges were concerned.

Again, in the Departments of Virginia and North Carolina, of over two hundred agents accusations were brought against ten only, seven officers and three civilians. The majority of them have been honorably acquitted of the charges preferred against them. Rev. Mr. FITZ, of such terrible notoriety, who was having his case investigated on the arrival of the Inspectors proves to be not a reverend, but a young man of 18 years, a Quartermaster's clerk during the war, and personally guiltless of the cruelties imputed to his charge. All these cases will soon be officially reported. I need not refer to them further.

I may say, however, that the charge against an officer of putting men in a chain-gang had no foundation in fact; but in another part of the same State an officer specially selected by the inspectors for unqualified commendation had issued an order to place delinquents, as vagrants, in a chain-gang.

They give the number of officers in each State without command. I would say that I have made great efforts to reduce the number of military officers. I was partially influenced by this motive when I advocated the consolidation of the offices of Assistant Commissioner and Military Commander, deeming it worth a trial, as the business could be easily conducted by one head, provided the right kind of man could be placed in charge. The Inspectors have indorsed this plan, and given their testimony to the benefit derived from its operation.

Their final objection is to citizen agents, and in order to reduce expenses, they recommend that all such agents be discharged in the following language: "A great reduction in the expenses of the Bureau, and a reform which would render it far less objectionable than it is now, would be effected by the discontinuance of all paid employes not in the military service of the Government."

I assent to this principle, though the inspectors do not seem to do so, as they have given unqualified praise to the administration of the Bureau in Georgia, where the greatest number of citizen agents are employed. Could I obtain details from the army I should certainly do so, but the smallness of the military force in most of the States has rendered it impossible.

They next speak of Georgia, saying "that the amended laws of the State are fully as liberal as those of any Northern State, and place the negro in all respects on a perfect equality with the white man as to his civil rights," conveying the impression that the freedmen are thoroughly protected under the execution of these laws.

Gen. TILLSON, who is highly commended by the inspectors, and is known to be a man of integrity and good judgment, in a late report to me says: "There are many instances where, through the prejudice of the people, or the incompetency of the magistrates, the freedmen are denied the protection of the law, and where the interference of the Bureau is absolutely essential to secure justice. When this influence has been wisely directed, and the authority of the Bureau brought to bear firmly but kindly, the happiest consequences have followed, not only protecting the freedmen in individual cases, but changing the tone and temper of the people, so as to prevent the recurrence of acts of injustice and oppression. The continuance and agency of the Bureau is still a necessity."

The case of maladministration of Capt. LOUIS J. LAMBERT is the only one mentioned among 273 agents. This will be thoroughly investigated by Gen. TILLSON. I am thankful for so great purity of administration in Georgia. I may say here, with reference to legal justice, that the policy pursued constantly has been to transfer jurisdiction to civil tribunals whenever there was a prospect of its impartial exercise under just laws; in fact, it has been the practice in most Bureau Courts to use the State laws when no distinction exists on account of color.

No fault is found with Alabama, except that a few officers are reported as engaged in planting.

The inspectors must mean that these officers have invested some of their private funds in planting. All I can say is that a great many—in fact nearly all—the officers of the Government have invested their funds in planting or something else. If they have not prostituted their official position for private gain, I cannot complain, though I have lately forbidden such investments within the limits of official jurisdiction, in order to avoid even the appearance of evil.

Gen. WOOD, Assistant Commissioner of Mississippi, is commended for improving upon the administration of Col. SAMUEL THOMAS. The policy of the latter is declared not calculated to produce harmony between the races.

In this statement the Inspectors have doubtless been misinformed, for I have testimony from Gen. WOOD and from Inspectors that the policy pursued by Col. THOMAS has not been changed.

They next admit a state of affairs in Mississippi that demands some other remedy than the removal of the military forces—that is if freedmen and peaceable citizens are to be protected. The murder of a United States officer, and the firing upon others without cause, are admitted, and there is evidently a reign of terror in portions of the State.

The agent at Columbus, Major SMITH, cannot be defended for telling large stories to the Inspector.

The case of Chaplain LIVERMORE is cited, but the fact that he was relieved and placed under arrest for his crimes as long ago as last February, is creditable to the administration of the Assistant Commissioner.

The agents at Columbus, long ago discharged, are suspected by the Inspectors of robbing. If they had taken pains to send me a single receipt from any man who had paid fees or fines, I could tell them at once whether these gentlemen were robbed or not.

LOUISIANA.

The Inspectors complain of expenses, and recommend reduction. They allege that the main part of the money has been expended for schools. Had they inquired of Gen. BAIRD, he would have told them that as soon as the taxes were suspended by your order the schools were closed, or continued as private enterprises, or by employers of freedmen under their contract stipulations.

The admirable system of education in New-Orleans was established by military commanders long prior to the existence of the Bureau. No facts have been presented to me to prove the statement that the money, under Mr. CONWAY, the late Assistant Commissioner, was squandered, as charged.

The corruption of a few officers under his administration may possibly be true; but whether so or not, it does not affect the present administration of the Bureau in that State.

It is a little singular that the officers long ago relieved from duty should be chosen as exponents of the present management of the Freedmen's Bureau.

The report with reference to Texas rather commends than censures the administration in that State.

One officer, Capt. SLOAN, is condemned for perjury and for his conduct in office. A subsequent examination of his case has furnished a more favorable report. The case will have a thorough investigation.

Arkansas, Kentucky and Tennessee were not visited by the inspectors, and it is fair to suppose that the administration of the Bureau in those States is as it has been represented by the assistant commissioners and other officers and reliable citizens.

It should be noticed with regard to expenses, that aside from Commissary, Quartermaster and medical issues, the entire expense of the Freedmen's Bureau have been defrayed from its organization up to July last, without an appropriation, and without incurring a debt. The Quartermaster, Commissary and medical issues were being made by the army proper when I took charge of the Bureau, and these have been reduced as much as possible, consistent with the pressing necessities of the people, whites and blacks.

I now come to by far the most important part of what the Inspectors have to say—the summing up of their conclusions after four months' inspection of the Bureau, in which they assert that "there is an entire absence of system or uniformity in its constitution." They have never asked me for a word of information with reference to records, reports and orders.

They have made no examination of my office, and asked no reason for any action taken. The records or information they desired that could not be found in the offices of the South may be here. What would be the result if they should make a general inspection of the Quartermaster, Commissary, or other departments in the same way? Those officers who had been moved, or were beyond their reach, are supposed to have made improper dispositions of all records or papers connected with their offices.

There is not a Bureau in Washington with a more complete set of reports, books and records, &c., than can be produced at this office for inspection at any time. They attempt to prove their assertion by the statement that in one State its officers exercised judicial powers; in one adjoining all cases are referred to civil authorities, while in a third State Bureau officers collect the cases and turn them over to military courts. Their own inspection reports will refute this. In the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Virginia, Florida and North Carolina Bureau agents do not exercise judicial powers of any kind, and in the other States the powers exercised by the officers of the Bureau are modified by the feelings and conduct of the people toward the freedmen. They admit there is great difference in this feeling of whites toward the blacks. What other principle more uniform is it possible to adopt than to regulate the power of agents of the Bureau by the disposition and conduct of the people, favoring them as they approximate equal justice?

It will be seen, by referring to the regulations from this Bureau, (Circular 5, series 65,) approved by yourself, that a gradual transfer of jurisdiction was implied, and just as soon as practicable we have made trial of the civil Courts in every State. I have sought the Provost Courts, as well as the civil, to relieve me of the exercise of judicial powers.

Bureau officers have never attempted to regulate wages, and no order ever existed making any regulations on the subject. Demand and supply controlled this matter. Of course, wages, manner of payment, and all the questions entering into the labor subject, differed widely throughout the South, and, from the nature of things, could not be uniform.

Although importuned from all parts of the South to take some action about wages, I steadily refused. The following has been the standing order for all the States: "No fixed rates of wages will be prescribed for a district; but, in order to regulate fair wages in individual cases, agents should have in mind minimum rates for their own guidance."

Assistant Commissioners are required to furnish me with copies of all orders and circulars issued by them, and a close examination of all they have written on the subject fails to produce any attempt, upon their part, to regulate wages or contracts. The freedmen and employer have been left to manage the matter for themselves.

They say that schools in Louisiana have been supported by the Government. Their report shows, however, that they were supported by a military tax, and perhaps, to some extent, from the income from abandoned property.

They say that agents interfere in an arbitrary manner in favor of freedmen sometimes, and as others in favor of the planters. This is simply a crime according to Bureau regulations, and the inspectors should have preferred charges against these officers, that they might have been tried and punished.

It is true that the expenses of the Bureau are not the same in all the States, as it is a plain proposition that the expenses must be regulated by the work to be done. As the necessity for Bureau Agencies differs according to the temper of the people, it is not singular that expenses should be apportioned accordingly. I am not aware that the Bureau in any State was supported by funds from the United States Treasury till after the late appropriation. In fact, no funds had ever been drawn directly for the purpose of supporting the Bureau organization till that appropriation was made by Congress.

They say that it was impossible to examine the accounts of Bureau Quartermasters, as they were compelled to take personal statements, &c., yet admit that they examined the accounts of Gen. H. M. WHITTELSEY, of Mississippi, and found them all correct and complete. Of course his predecessor was entitled to his retained papers, and one complete set is on file in this office. They can find out how much money was collected from every legitimate and proper source in Mississippi by calling on me and asking for such information.

They say this system of receiving and disbursing money is loose. The same blanks, forms, reports and regulations as are used in the Quartermaster's Department have been adopted by this Bureau as far as possible, and are as complete a check upon Bureau officers in the discharge of their duties as is imposed upon officers of the Quartermaster's Department who originate and disburse funds.

They next refer to the case of Col. RENO's report of the deficit of $7,000 in Louisiana, and Lieut. FOSTER, who is said to be a defaulter. It cannot be possible that Gen. FULLERTON, who, as one of the Bureau officers, assisted in bringing this matter to light, can fail to remember that this subject has been undergoing an investigation for the last six months. The whole matter originated before the Bureau was in existence, and has been brought to light and prosecuted by the Assistant Commissioner, in order to fix the guilt upon the proper persons and secure their punishment.

It is not justice to the officers of the Bureau to charge them with crimes that were committed against the freedmen in time prior to its organization, and to suppress dates and the location of grave charges, so as to shift the responsibility upon those not guilty.

The Inspectors next admit the necessity of the Bureau last year, and acknowledge that it did much good for all classes. If this be true, it is bad logic to condemn the workings of the Bureau for mistakes and errors that were committed last year, and more particularly for the year before its organization. Nearly every charge made against officers in this final report is for acts of last year, and upon which these officers have already been called to account by the Bureau or of the War Department.

I cannot agree with the Inspectors altogether as to a complete revolution in the sentiment of the Southern people, which insures protection sufficient to the freedmen, when United States officers and freedmen are murdered, and the freedmen abused and mutilated, as is reported by the Inspectors themselves.

They say the good feeling of the whites toward the blacks is owing to their interest in securing their labor. This I regard as insufficient security when trusted to absolutely without some other principle, *e. g.*, the guarantee of equal laws. For years slaveholders have deemed compulsory measures the best security of labor.

The inspectors declare that "the Bureau has been in the aggregate productive of more harm than good," and give as their reasons, substantially, the reliance upon it of the negroes, and their consequent distrust of the property holders, and the provocation of espionage creating mutual suspicion and bitterness.

I deny the whole statement. It is not founded upon fact but upon theories constantly put forth by the enemies of good order. A few bad agents have been sent, and have doubtless done much harm, yet the Bureau agency has been mediatorial and pacific as a whole. It has relieved this very suspicion and bitterness that existed when it was first organized. Riots, murders and wicked deeds have recently sprung up, but these are in no way initiated or recognized by the officers of the Government.

The Inspectors charge the Bureau with being responsible for the low wages paid freedmen under contracts on plantations. I shall refer to contracts again, but will take up wages first. This Bureau never regulated wages, but did urge all freedmen to labor on plantations and elsewhere, in order to relieve the Government of their support, and to demonstrate to the country that they were not to become a shiftless, dependent race. The people, North and South, as well as an evident necessity, demanded that the freedmen should go to work at the beginning of the year. My officers entered the field and urged the freedmen to take this course—providing for themselves. You are fully aware that at this time planters in different parts of the South formed combinations against high wages, some counties fixing as low a rate as $5 per month for the able-bodied. The Bureau officers urged that the standard be raised as high as possible, yet they could not compel a higher rate of compensation. What were the freedmen to do? If they failed to contract they incurred the odium of being a "lazy, idle and worthless race," besides running the risk of starving. They went to work on plantations at the highest wages they could get. As soon as planters began to find that labor would be scarce, that the freedmen were going to work, they saw that their interest was to secure laborers for their cotton fields before it was too late, and offered higher rates. Nothing could be more natural. Yet it is not difficult to see that the planters of the South who represented the capital were associated against labor, and compelled low wages. Bureau officers did all in their power to get the highest wages possible for the freedmen; but as the Georgia railroads and Mississippi steamboats would not and could not give $1 50 per day for all the plantation laborers last January and February, when they were compelled to seek employment, the freedmen were forced to go to work at the planters' rates. Yet we find these Inspectors complaining about the present wages, and advising a transfer of the interests of laborers to the men who, by firmly resisting an advance, kept wages where they now are. They say: "In all the large towns of Mississippi planters were offering $1 per day in May and June, while, under the sanction of the Government thousands of freedmen were working for $10 per month." I do not doubt this. Yet the planters and the other employers, not the officers of the Bureau, are responsible for compelling laborers to accept the $10 terms last January or starve. Now that the planters' crop is near the gathering, and the cotton fields need severe and unremitting labor, no doubt they are willing to give $1 per diem for a few laborers to finish up the work. They say their contracts were sanctioned by Bureau officers. This may be so. Bureau officers could not have done otherwise. If they had they would have been accused of defeating the objects of the Bureau law, and would have introduced a principle which impairs the very nature of a contract. All the arguments of the Inspectors fall to the ground unless they can prove that the freedmen could have obtained from property holders without compulsion $1 50 per day last January, when necessity compelled them to go to work.

The principles that apply to wages induced the present contract system. I would have been glad to have adopted precisely the same methods of regulating labor as obtained in the Northern States, but neither the planters nor the freedmen were yet prepared for this.

Planters complained that freedmen, under a free system of labor, would not work till the crop was saved, but would remain only till they obtained money to keep them for a short time, and then desert the crops at a most critical period. Nearly every Southern State has provided laws by which the freedmen are to be contracted with for one year. Planters refused to employ freedmen at all unless they would agree to remain one year. Of course freedmen were driven into those obligations by the same force that compelled them to work for low wages. Any one who will remember the current news of the day, as reported during the months of January and February, will remember that all the power that capital can exercise was brought to bear upon the laborers of the South to make them contract.

I claim, and the facts will prove it, that the Bureau has labored successfully to elevate wages, and defended the interests of the freedmen in their contracts, being constantly resisted by the inertia of the peculiar opinions of Southern property-holders. The evils in the contracts will disappear just as soon as free labor shall have a permanent foothold under its necessary protection of equal laws properly executed.

From the course pursued by the Inspectors, I suspect the object of the inspection, as they understood it, was to bring the Freedmen's Bureau into contempt before the country, and to do this they have endeavored to prove maladministration.

On the contrary, I am prepared to prove to yourself or any other candid mind that I have fulfilled the trust you committed to me with care, conscientiousness and faithfulness; I have obeyed your orders and instructions, making no other objections than those I have made to yourself and the Secretary of War; that my system has been a thorough one, and as complete and uniform as was possible in an institution intended to be temporary and to meet a transient necessity. Could the Freedmen's Bureau be now administered with your full and hearty sanction, and with the coöperation of the other branches of the Government, it would fulfil the objects of its creation in a short time, and be made, while it existed to conduce to industry, enlightenment and justice for all classes of the people. The work committed to it may doubtless be done by the army without a Bureau, but not with much less expense. Yet, if the Government would keep good faith with its new-made citizens, some sort of a United States agency must be maintained in the Southern States until society shall have become more settled than it now is.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General, Commissioner.

His Excellency ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States.

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF REFUGEES,
FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 28, 1866.

SIR: Having received a copy of Gov. PATTON's letter to the President, dated Sept. 13, 1866, soliciting a suspension of Circular No. 10 from this Bureau, and representing that the actual sufferers in Alabama, from the want of food, are from "seventy to eighty thousand, the larger portion of whom are widows and orphans," and that "three-fourths of this number are absolutely dependent upon Government or charitable contributions for subsistence," and representing, further, a depleted State Treasury and an embarrassed credit, and having in addition to these representations received several earnest recommendations from Major-Gen. SWAYNE, Assistant Commissioner, to the same effect, I recommend that special relief be furnished from the appropriation for that purpose, not to exceed forty thousand dollars per month, for the period of three months.

It is proper to notice that in Alabama, according to the last report, there were more than two whites aided with rations to one colored person.

Very respectfully, O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General, Commissioner.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Sept. 28, 1866.

In view of the foregoing statements the order of 2d August, stopping the issue of supplies, is modified so as to allow the issue of corn and bacon, as requested by Gov. PATTON, for the period and quantities above-mentioned, in the State of Alabama.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

## JAPAN.

### Account of the Great Typhoon—Communication from Hon. Anson Burlingame.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 6, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose an extract (marked A) from Capt. NOEL's account of the "typhoon" of the 15th of September, on the coast of Japan; also, extracts (marked B) from the "logs" of the British steamers *Niphon* and *Nepaul*; also, letter (marked C) from Pilot ROBERT SMITH, in relation to the current and winds between Yokohama and Hong Kong. From these may be derived facts in the interests of our navigation, and especially useful to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

The "typhoon" was the severest known for years, the barometer falling to 28.01. The rarefaction of the air was so great as to affect the passengers painfully.

The wind appeared to strike the vessel unequally, in one place breaking strong iron bolts, and in another leaving weak objects unharmed. Our safety, next to the good conduct of Capt. NOEL and two or three of his officers, was due to the excellent model of the ship. She was very high out of water and very strong.

I think it will be found that in nearly every case of loss of steamships at sea, the result has, as with the *London*, lost in the Bay of Biscay, occurred from weakness of the deck or defective arrangements for keeping the water from penetrating by the skylights and other openings into the spaces below.

In such cases the shipping of one or two seas will fill the vessel, and she will go down at once, leaving no trace.

So probably perished last year, on this coast, the steamships *Chanticleer* and *Corea*.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
ANSON BURLINGAME.

Hon. W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

*Translation of Extracts from Report of Capt. Noel, Commanding Imperial Mail Steamer Dupleix, Concerning a Typhoon Experienced En Route from Yokohama to Shanghai, on 15th September, 1866.*

On the 14th, at some distance from Kinsin, a heavy sea from the southeast and a slight but continuous falling of the barometer announced the approach of bad weather. In the evening, rainy and heavy weather, which did not permit our seeing the land, and which prevented me from heading into Van Diemen's Straits before the next morning. In the anticipation of a gale, I took measures to find myself in sufficient sea room (*assez au large*) not to fear being dashed upon the coast.

On the 15th, at 2 o'clock A. M., the barometer at 752 (French measurement), violent squalls from the northeast, and a threatening sky made me approach the fortunate determination I had made in the evening; all the more as the strong wind and enormous sea from the southeast prevented me from running farther out to sea.

At 8 o'clock, the barometer was at 745, the seas from the southeast monstrous, and a gale from the northeast. There was no longer room to doubt; a cyclone was coming upon us with fearful rapidity. The northeast strengthened, augmenting its force to fury, and from the rate at which the barometer fell, it indicated clearly to me that we should be in the line of progress of the centre of the *meteare** (cyclone?), which was traveling toward the northwest; and, further, that we should be fatally destined to encounter this centre, since we were not able to go on, and pass to the other side of its passage (the northeast side) on account of the strength of the northeast wind and the enormous seas from the southeast; and as for the other side, the neighborhood of the shore absolutely prevented us from running to the southwest, the only movement which could be made to avert the catastrophe, which I so justly dreaded.

It was necessary to resign ourselves to it. I immediately ordered all the arrangements requisite to put us as much as possible beyond the reach of a disaster.

At noon the barometer was at 730, a tempest from the northeast with furious squalls, the seas from the northeast and southeast, confused.

At 3 P. M., the mercury 728, the northeast frightful (*epouvantable*,) the sea roaring; but what reassured me was to see the *Dupleix* behaving so admirably well, the machinery working very easily, and keeping herself, with this help, a *six quarts du vent* (within six points of the wind.)

All the openings of the deck were securely closed, and I awaited with confidence the fatal hour of the centre.

At 4 P. M. the barometer fell rapidly; at 4:30 it was 720; at 5:30 it fell to 714.

From 5 to 7 o'clock P. M. we were exposed to the most frightful tempest which could be imagined. The sea was really horrible on all sides; as for the wind, they were no longer squalls, but frightful howlings.

The *Dupleix* continued her struggle with success, in spite of the redoubled blows which struck her; but injuries succeeded each other rapidly, and gave me a mortal anxiety.

Two small boats and the lifeboat were carried away, and their davets torn off, all broken by the wind. The gig and the two other small boats were more or less injured. The maintopmast was disabled, the bed (*emplanture*) of the mainmast was broken.

About 6:30 we were literally the sport of a whirlwind, which caught up everything on deck, and whirled things in circles to the height of the head of the mizenmast. An enormous metallic plate was projected from forward to aft. Our masts bent like reeds. I believed they would be carried away, and I do not really know how they were able to resist such violence. Happily, none of us were thrown into the sea, but we had none too much strength to keep ourselves within the railing of the bridge.

In a few moments the centre would have been upon us, and considering the state of the weather, we should have been forced to perish there; for, in my opinion, nothing could then have saved our ship from complete destruction.

At this moment, supreme and full of horror, a single chance of salvation offered itself to my mind. This was to try and escape the centre by turning so that the wind would be behind us. I was so much the more induced to try this last and perilous effort, because each instant that we waited we were in danger of the vessel going on her beam ends if the masts continued to hold; and besides, I wished on no account to cut away the masts, because of the screw, which was our only chance of safety; for if in this terrible moment the machinery had failed, all would have been over with us. The machinery was started at an increased speed, and after some hesitation the valiant *Dupleix* obeyed her helm; at last the wind was behind us, and we were literally raised up and carried on by the whirlwind with dangerous rapidity, without the vessel suffering from it otherwise than by immeasurable rollings, and heavy blows from the waves.

A half hour afterward the signals changed rapidly from northeast to north-northeast, north, north-northwest, and northwest. The centre passed behind us. Immediately the barometer commenced rising more rapidly than it had gone down.

At 9 o'clock we were out of danger; the barometer 722; a gale from the northwest, at 10 o'clock barometer 730, and a heavy gale from the northwest; at 11 o'clock 740, and an ordinary gale from the northwest.

At 2 o'clock A. M. (16th) all were finished. The wind was strong from the northwest, and the barometer at 748.

The *Nepaul* appears to have fallen in with the same typhoon which caused such imminent danger to the *Niphon* and *Dupleix*. The testimony of the passengers to the admirable conduct of the captain and officers under the circumstances, is conveyed in the following, extracted from the Japan *Times*:

"It is not good to leave examples of self-devotion wholly unrecorded, and were it only for the sake of English boys, who love to read of the heroism of English sailors, we must tell how, for four long days and nights, Capt. HECTOR kept at his post, and how, without observations, thinking he was 'within seven miles' of an iron-bound coast, at times unable to see the ship's funnel from his quarter-deck for the driving spray and mist, with his vessel rolling her boats under water, and heavy seas rushing over her fore and aft, he could still bear a cheerful face, and devote the few brief minutes he could spare from his work on deck, not to rest for himself, but to seeking to alleviate the discomfort of his passengers. No wonder that those who made the voyage under his care should speak of him as they do."

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* NOTE.—The translator has found the technical phrases abounding in this report often difficult to render into effective English.

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### Suffrage in New-Jersey.

*From the Newark Advertiser.*

Just now a good deal of attention is bestowed upon the history of the right of suffrage in New-Jersey. The subject first came up in the Senate debate last week, and since then various writers have been enlightening the public through the columns of the daily press. The best account, however, of this curious bit of history was communicated to the New-Jersey Historical Society in 1858, by WILLIAM A. WHITEHEAD, Esq., of this city, and we shall make liberal use of his researches in our comments upon the matter.

Under the original proprietary system the ballot was granted only to male freeholders having one hundred acres of land, or to persons worth fifty pounds current money. At the close of the colonial period, July 2, 1776, a constitution was adopted conferring the elective franchise upon all inhabitants of the colony, of full age, who were worth fifty pounds, proclamation money, and had resided twelve months in the county. This was almost universal suffrage, there being no exclusion on account of sex or color. Yet the privilege does not seem to have been availed of by the women during the early years of the State. In 1790 Mr. JOSEPH COOPER, a Quaker, was one of a legislative committee on the revision of the election laws. In his church women are equals, and he succeeded in recognizing them in the law, by having inserted in it the words "he or she" as applied to a voter.

In 1797 this law was repealed and slaves were excluded from suffrage for the first time. By this act suffrage was conferred on all "free inhabitants of this State, of full age," and providing that "no person shall be entitled to vote in any other township or precinct than that in which he or she doth actually reside;" and in two other places the suffrage of females is also recognized.

Mr. WHITEHEAD is of the opinion that up to that time women had very rarely exercised the right of the ballot. However that may be, the same year brought it prominently into notice, and the columns of this paper (that is, the Newark *Centinel*, a name which our weekly edition still retains) of that date, bear witness to the feeling then created. In those days there was a rivalry between the villages of Newark and Elizabeth, as to which should have the member of the Legislature. Newark went in zealously for Mr. JOHN CONDIT; while Elizabeth was equally ardent in behalf of Mr. WILLIAM CRANE. The friends of the latter, becoming desperate, at the close of the day brought up the ladies to the rescue, and some seventy-five of them, the *Centinel* says, voted for Mr. CRANE. That was not enough, however, as Mr. CONDIT had a majority of ninety-three.

Whether because this first essay was so unlucky, or because it was so strongly reprobated at the time, we hear nothing more of female suffrage until 1800, when our orthodox matrons turned out in goodly numbers throughout the State, and voted for JOHN ADAMS and against THOMAS JEFFERSON, on the ground that the latter was a French infidel, which, by the way, was equally true of JOHN ADAMS. This seems to have passed without much notice. In 1802, a member of the Legislature was elected in Hunterdon County by female votes. It was not until 1807 that the ladies fairly drew down upon themselves the legislative ire.

In that year the old quarrel between Newark and Elizabeth blazed up afresh, on the question of a new Court-house and Jail for the County of Essex, of which the latter borough was then a part. Newark had always been the county town, but the Elizabeth people got an act through the Legislature calling an election to decide where the new building should be located. The election was held in February, and the voting was prodigious. Everybody voted, and with him his wife, his daughter, his man-servant and his maid-servant, and the stranger that was within his gates. The history of that memorable election is a curious lesson on the purity of the "good old times." It is rather against female suffrage, that the most corrupt election ever held in Essex County was so largely participated in by the ladies. They voted with a perfect looseness, changed bonnets and voted again, let out the tucks in the little girls' gowns and put them through as of "full age;" while as to the property qualification, every man, woman and child, black and white, had "fifty pounds of proclamation money." It is said that a gentleman, since distinguished in the affairs of the State and nation, went up to the polls with a strapping old negress on his arm, and amicably joined her in the ballot.

Elizabeth attempted the same game, but did not play it sharply enough. Newark was triumphant, and the solid brown-stone columns of our Court-house are a lasting monument of female and colored suffrage in New-Jersey. Of course the Legislature set the election aside, and scolded vigorously and indignantly. But in setting aside the election and failing to order another, they left the county seat in *statu quo ante bellum*, and Newark had the Court-house. The final divorce of Elizabeth from Essex County, her lawful spouse, has put the old quarrels to rest.

But while the ladies of Newark got the Court-house they lost the right of the ballot. They had carried the joke too far, in supposing that they had a right to as many last votes as last words in a family quarrel. The Legislature determined to put a stop to such things. They attributed—as is the wont of men—the whole trouble to the fact that there was "a woman in the case," and passed a preamble that, whereas great irregularities had arisen "in regard to the admission of aliens, females and persons of color or negroes to vote in elections," they felt bound to settle the question at once. They did it by limiting the suffrage to *free white male* citizens twenty-one years of age, worth £50 proclamation money. This property qualification was required by the Constitution, but the Legislature ingeniously "straddled" it, by declaring that all the free white male citizens of twenty-one years of age, should be considered "worth £50" within the meaning of the Constitution. This queer explanation of the meaning of the Constitution remained in force until the adoption of the present Constitution in 1844, which left the suffrage practically unchanged, except that it abolished entirely the property qualifications.

We leave it to the advocates of female suffrage to draw whatever comfort they can from the precedents of New-Jersey on that subject. The bald fact is, that it became such a nuisance that the law-givers of that time got rid of it as soon as its evils became manifest.

Since the above was written we have received a succinct historical *resumé* of the same matter from Mrs. LUCY STONE BLACKWELL. It reaches us too late for this issue, but will appear to-morrow.

### The Inspection of Steamboats.

The following circular, in relation to the inspection of steamboats, has just been issued by the Secretary of the Treasury:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 13, 1866.

SIR: Much irregularity and delay has prevailed among local Inspectors in rendering their returns to the supervising Inspectors of their respective districts.

This is a state of things which is believed to be seriously detrimental to the efficient working of the steamboat inspection branch of the Department, as being a violation of law, for which a penalty is prescribed.

A continuation in this dereliction of duty will render them amenable to the forty-second section of the act of July 19, 1866.

You will please report to the Department any violation of law or the regulations of the Department on the part of local Inspectors, to the end that suitable action thereon may be taken by the Department.

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 14, 1866.

SIR: It is believed, upon information which has been recently conveyed to the Department, that the provisions of the eleventh clause of section nine of the act of Aug. 30, 1852, have been frequently overlooked or ignored by the local Inspectors. Your attention is therefore directed to the same, and you are hereby informed that under it Inspectors have authority to inspect a ship at any time they may consider an inspection necessary, and can require the master or owner or owners thereof to make all necessary repairs, and to supply the ship with all the equipments required by law, subject, however, to the approval or otherwise of the supervising Inspector, should an appeal be made to him by the master or owners of the ship against the action of the local Inspectors.

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 14, 1866.

SIR: On the 6th ultimo a letter was addressed to you for your information, and calling your attention to the provisions of section 10 of the act of July 25, 1866, therein quoted, and requesting you to bring the same to the notice of ship-owners and others interested, and impress upon them the importance of complying therewith.

The question having been raised whether the provision of the act cited applies to sailing as well as steamships, the matter was referred to the Solicitor of the Treasury, who, after giving the subject proper consideration, has rendered an opinion (which is sustained by the Department) to the effect that it does not apply to vessels other than those propelled wholly or in part by steam.

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

### The Cohoes Mastodon—It is Presented to the State.

The Albany *Journal* says: "The remains of the mastodon lately disinterred with so much labor and expense, at Cohoes, have reached their new home in the State Geological Museum. Mr. ALFRED WILD, of the Harmony Mills, disregarding the eagerness of institutions elsewhere to secure the possession of relics so rare in their comparative completeness, from the first had devoted the permanent possession of them to the State, and has made an unconditional gift of them to the Cabinet of Natural History. While in transit to this city, they were allowed to be exhibited a while at Troy in aid of local Sunday schools. But the drying effect of the air in softening and disintegrating some of the bones, rendered it necessary to put them speedily under the scientific care of Prof. HALL. It may be necessary to subject the tusk to boiling in glue or in oil to restore them to some measure of their original hardness. The latter method was employed in bringing back, almost to their original perfection, the ivory ornaments brought by LAYARD from Ninevah. Some time must elapse before the necessary reconstruction of the skeleton will allow of its being displayed in the exhibition halls of the Museum.

New-York is the more indebted to the generosity of Mr. WILD, from the consideration that, although five out of six known skeletons of the mastodon were found within the State, every one of them, except this, has been transferred to cabinets in Europe or in other States. Those discovered in New-York have been so far complete, that scientific men have declared that the scientific name of the species might most properly be the *Mastodon Eboracensis*. The Albany Institute, in behalf of science, has gratefully acknowledged Mr. WILD's gift by appropriate resolutions.

List of Americans registered at the office of BOWLES, DREVET & Co., No. 24 Rue de la Paix, Paris, for the week ending 7th of December, 1866:

Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Field, H. A. Chapin, C. J. Clinch, W. M. Wheeler and family, R. Bent, Miss C. J. Bent, L. W. Carryl, F. H. Stevens and family, Smith Barker and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Stettins, C. McClintock, all of New-York; R. W. Robinson, Mrs. R. W. Robinson, Miss L. J. Robinson, Master R. B. Robinson, all of Dorchester; James O. Putnam and wife, of Buffalo; Robert S. Engle, of Geneva; J. McCornish, Jr., of Troy; J. H. Dunham and family, of Chicago; B. R. Keith, of London; S. O. Gibson and wife, of Springfield; Thomas Reed, Richard Codman, Mrs. Sampson Reed, Miss Reed, W. Otherton, Mrs. W. Otherton, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Talbot, Miss Bessie A. Talbot, Mr. and Mrs. Crochett, R. C. Winthrop, Jr.; Francis Skinner, Mr. F. Skinner, C. S. Sargent, Charles Carruth and wife, Miss Anna T. Carruth, Miss Sophia King, C. Theo. Carruth, Master Mat Carruth, John Mixer and wife, Mr. A. Underwood, Henry S. Chare, Serveno D. Nickerson, Geo. A. Brown, C. W. Galloupe and wife, all of Boston; S. L. Thomson, of Cincinnati; Miss H. A. Sanborn, of Bangor, Me.; Mr. and Mrs. E. Mergen Wood, of Dayton. C. Tachteman, of New-Orleans.

## MONETARY AFFAIRS

**Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 22, 1866.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,000 | U.S.6s,5-20s.R.'62 | 106¾ | 100 | Union Nav. Co | 105½ |
| 1,500 | U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'64 | 105¾ | 200 | do | 105¾ |
| 47,500 | U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'65 New Issue | 108 | 800 | Erie Railroad | 67¼ |
| 5,000 | U.S.6s,5-20s.R.'65 | 104⅜ | 2100 | do | 67⅜ |
| 2,500 | U.S.5s,10-40s,C | 99⅞ | 700 | do | 67⅜ |
| 5,000 | Tr. Notes,7 3-10s First Ser....S'll | 104⅛ | 100 | do......s10 | 67¼ |
| 5,000 | do | 104⅛ | 100 | do......s15 | 67⅜ |
| 6,000 | do.....2d Ser. | 104⅞ | 500 | do......b4 | 67⅜ |
| 9,000 | do | 104⅜ | 100 | do......b30 | 67¾ |
| 80,000 | Tenn. 6s......x-c | 69¼ | 100 | do......b4 | 67⅝ |
| 5,000 | N. Car. 6s......x-c | 51 | 200 | do......2d call | 68⅛ |
| 1,000 | Mo. State 6s | 91⅞ | 400 | do | 68⅜ |
| 9,000 | do | 92 | 1000 | do......c | 68¼ |
| 50,000 | Ohio & M. Cer. | 28¼ | 100 | do | 68⅛ |
| 50,000 | do | 28½ | 200 | Alt. & T. H | 38 |
| 10,000 | O. & M. Pr. C | 79 | 100 | do | 38¼ |
| 1,000 | Erie 2d M. '79 | 102 | 200 | Reading R | 103 |
| 2,000 | Erie 3d M | 98¼ | 2600 | do | 103⅛ |
| 5,000 | Harlem 1st M | 100½ | 500 | do | 103⅞ |
| 5,000 | To. & W. 1st M. Ex | 92½ | 200 | do......2d call | 104 |
| 5,000 | do | 92½ | 100 | Mich. Cen. R | 107 |
| 5,000 | Mor. & Essex 1st | 96¾ | 200 | M. S. & N. I | 79⅞ |
| 5,000 | Gt. W. R. 2d M | 70 | 300 | do | 79⅜ |
| 5 | Bank of Commerce | 116 | 800 | do......c | 79⅜ |
| 25 | do | 116½ | 1000 | do | 79¾ |
| 50 | Del. & Hud. Canal | 153½ | 200 | do | 79⅝ |
| 50 | Canton Co | 44½ | 100 | do | 79¾ |
| 200 | do | 44 | 800 | do | 79⅝ |
| 100 | Wilksbarre Coal | 60 | 400 | do......s3 | 79⅝ |
| 100 | West. U. Tel. Rus. Extension | 96¾ | 100 | do......2d call | 81½ |
| 5 | do | 96½ | 200 | Ill. Cen. R | 115⅞ |
| 600 | Quick. Min. Co | 43 | 100 | do | 115⅞ |
| 300 | West. U. Tel | 43 | 2800 | Cleve. & Pitts | 84⅝ |
| 550 | do | 43⅛ | 400 | do......2d call | 84½ |
| 100 | do | 43⅛ | 100 | Erie R. Pr | 84⅝ |
| 400 | Mar. Pref | 29½ | 100 | Chi. & N. W | 43 |
| 100 | do | 29½ | 100 | do | 43⅛ |
| 100 | do | 29¼ | 1000 | do | 43⅜ |
| 100 | do | 29⅜ | 1500 | do......b30 | 44 |
| 500 | Atlantic S.S. Co | 105 | 100 | do | 43¾ |
| 100 | do......b15 | 106 | 1200 | do | 43⅜ |
| 500 | do | 105¾ | 800 | do | 43⅜ |
| 300 | Bos. Water P | 16 | 300 | do......2d call | 43⅝ |
| 100 | Adams Ex. Co | 61 | 100 | Chi. & N.W.P | 77¾ |
| 100 | do | 61¼ | 500 | do......c | 77⅝ |
| 100 | do | 62 | 700 | do | 77⅛ |
| 700 | Pac. Mail S. Co | 160 | 800 | do | 77¾ |
| 100 | do......b10 | 160 | 300 | do......b3 | 77⅜ |
| 50 | do | 159¼ | 100 | do......s15 | 78 |
| 100 | do......b10 | 160¼ | 300 | do......s3 | 78 |
| 100 | do | 160½ | 1600 | Clev. & Tol. R | 122 |
| 100 | do......b10 | 160¾ | 500 | Chic. & R. I | 102 |
| 100 | do | 160½ | 1200 | do | 102¼ |
| 30 | do | 160 | 800 | do | 102¼ |
| 100 | do......b10 | 162 | 100 | do | 102¼ |
| 700 | N. Y. Central | 107¼ | 100 | do | 102⅝ |
| 100 | do......b15 | 108 | 300 | do......2d call | 102⅞ |
| 100 | do | 107⅝ | 600 | P., Ft. W. & C | 104⅜ |
| 250 | do | 107⅝ | 1100 | do | 104⅞ |
| 400 | do | 107⅛ | 100 | do......b10 | 104⅞ |
| 100 | do......b30 | 108 | 100 | Mil. & St. P | 51 |
| 100 | do......2d call | 108⅜ | 100 | do......b30 | 51 |
| | | | 100 | Mil. & St. P. Pr | 66⅜ |
| | | | 300 | do | 67 |

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | Cum. Coal......c | 44⅝ | 600 | Clev. & Pitts R | 84 |
| 700 | Union Nav. Co | 105⅞ | 400 | do | 84 |
| 300 | do | 105⅞ | 100 | do......c | 84½ |
| 200 | do | 105⅝ | 200 | do | 84¼ |
| 300 | do | 105¾ | 200 | do | 84⅝ |
| 300 | Quick. Min. Co | 43⅛ | 200 | do | 84⅝ |
| 600 | do | 43 | 100 | do | 84¾ |
| 300 | N. Y. Cen | 107⅞ | 300 | Chi. R. I. & P | 101⅜ |
| 800 | do......s3 | 107⅜ | 300 | do | 102 |
| 1300 | Erie Railroad......b3 | 67⅜ | 200 | do | 102 |
| 2100 | do | 67⅜ | 100 | do | 102⅛ |
| 1100 | do......s3 | 67⅛ | 100 | do | 102¼ |
| 400 | do | 67⅛ | 800 | Chi. & N. W | 43 |
| 200 | Reading R......x-d | 102⅛ | 300 | do | 43 |
| 800 | do | 103 | 900 | do | 43⅛ |
| 200 | do......b10 | 103⅛ | 400 | do......b3 | 42⅞ |
| 400 | do | 103⅛ | 200 | do......s3 | 43 |
| 100 | do | 103⅛ | 8100 | do | 43⅝ |
| 100 | Tol. W. & W | 46⅝ | 100 | do......s10 | 43⅝ |
| 800 | Mich. S. & N. I | 79⅞ | 500 | do......b10 | 43⅝ |
| 600 | do......s3 | 79⅝ | 100 | Chic. & N. W. Pr | 77⅝ |
| 200 | do......b5 | 79 | 400 | do......s3 | 77¾ |
| 400 | do | 79⅛ | 100 | do | 78 |
| 200 | do......b15 | 79⅜ | 200 | do | 77¾ |
| 400 | do | 79⅜ | 100 | do......b3 | 78 |
| 400 | Clev. & Tol | 122 | 300 | do | 78¼ |
| 100 | do | 122¼ | 200 | do | 78⅛ |
| 300 | do | 122½ | 100 | P., F. W. & C | 104⅛ |
| 200 | do | 122¼ | 100 | do......s3 | 104⅜ |
| 100 | do......b3 | 123 | | | |

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | Mar. Pref | 29¼ | 100 | Mil. & St. P. Pr | 66 |
| 200 | do......b3 | 29 | 300 | M. S. & N. I | 80¼ |
| 100 | do......b3 | 29¼ | 300 | do......b3 | 80⅛ |
| 100 | do | 29¼ | 300 | do......s10 | 80¼ |
| 400 | Union Nav. Co | 105 | 200 | do | 80 |
| 200 | do | 105½ | 200 | do......b15 | 80⅛ |
| 100 | do......b5 | 105⅜ | 200 | do | 80⅛ |
| 100 | do | 105⅝ | 100 | do......b3 | 80⅛ |
| 100 | do......b3 | 105⅝ | 300 | Clev. & Pitts | 85¼ |
| 200 | N. Y. Cen | 108 | 200 | do......c | 85⅜ |
| 300 | do......s3 | 108⅛ | 300 | do | 85 |
| 100 | do | 108⅜ | 300 | do......b3 | 85½ |
| 100 | do | 108⅜ | 200 | Cleve. & Tol | 122 |
| 100 | do | 108⅜ | 100 | do | 121⅞ |
| 1600 | Erie R | 68⅛ | 100 | Chi., R. I. & P | 102⅛ |
| 2400 | do | 68¼ | 100 | do | 102⅛ |
| 3800 | do | 68 | 200 | do......b3 | 102⅛ |
| 600 | do......s3 | 67⅜ | 3000 | Chic. & N. W | 43⅝ |
| 400 | do......s5 | 68 | 1300 | do......b10 | 44 |
| 300 | do......b19 | 68⅛ | 200 | do | 43⅞ |
| 400 | do......s3 | 68⅛ | 200 | do | 43⅝ |
| 200 | West. U. Tel......x-d | 44⅛ | 500 | do......s3 | 43½ |
| 100 | Reading R......x-d | 103¾ | 200 | do......s10 | 43⅝ |
| 200 | do......c | 103⅝ | 200 | do......s3 | 43⅝ |
| 100 | P., F. W. & C......b3 | 105 | 800 | Chi. & N. W. P | 78⅛ |
| 100 | do | 104½ | 600 | do......c | 78¼ |
| 400 | do......c | 104⅜ | 100 | do......s6 | 75 |
| 100 | do......b3 | 104⅝ | 300 | do......b5 | 78½ |
| 200 | do......b10 | 104¼ | 1100 | do | 78⅝ |

SATURDAY, Dec. 22—P. M.

There was an additional fall of 1 ₩ cent. in the Gold Room this forenoon. The pressure to sell at about 133 ₩ cent. was increased by the failure of one of the Gold Brokers of the Room to receive and pay for his previous purchases. The extent and involvments of this suspension of payments were not stated on the Street. Later in the day the price was 133½ ₩ cent. The Foreign Exchanges for the day's steamers closed dull on the basis of 109@108⅞ on London. The Export of Gold and Silver for the week amounts to $250,236. The Customs receipts in Gold at the Treasury Office for the week, $1,058,000; the payments out on Gold Interest, $501,000.

The Public Funds were steady, while the Railway speculation, as at the close of Friday, was very feverish and under unusual excitement. The miscellaneous shares, especially Pacific Mail, participated in the pressure to make sales at the morning Boards. The bearish interest in the market had complete control at the outset of business, and talked tight money with remarkable industry; but there was a large demand for nearly all the Railways at the reduced prices of Friday night, both for cash and on time, and at the close of the day there was a recovery in prices of 1@2 ₩ cent. from the cheapest sales, and on Northwestern Preferred of 4 ₩ cent. At 3:30 P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Friday P. M.:

| | Fri. | Sat. | | Fri. | Sat. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. 10-40s | 99⅞ | 99⅞ | Northwest | 43 | 43⅝ |
| U. S. 5-20s | 106¾ | 106⅞ | N. West Pref | 77 | 79⅜ |
| U. S. 7.30s | 105 | 104⅞ | Rock Island | 102 | 102⅛ |
| N. Y. Central | 108⅛ | 108⅛ | Fort Wayne | 104 | 104⅜ |
| Erie | 67 | 68¼ | Cumb'land Coal | 65 | 65¼ |
| Hudson | 119 | 119 | Quicksilver | 43 | 43¼ |
| Reading | 102⅞ | 103⅞ | W. U. Telegraph | 43¼ | 44 |
| Mich. Southern | 78⅞ | 80¼ | Mariposa Pref | 29¾ | 29¼ |
| Illinois Central | 116 | 115⅞ | Ohio Certificates | 28½ | 28¼ |
| Pittsburgh | 84⅛ | 84⅝ | American Gold | 134 | 133⅛ |
| Tennessee 6s | 69⅛ | 69½ | Bills on London | 109 | 109 |

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| America | 138 | Hanover | 114 |
| City | 200½ | Metropolitan | 127 |
| Butchers & Drovers | 127 | Commonwealth | 110 |
| Commerce | 116 | Atlantic | 108 |
| Ocean | 103 | Park | 140 |
| American Exchange | 114½ | Fourth National | 111½ |
| Pacific | 160 | Ninth National | 117 |
| Chatham | 140 | Brooklyn, Brooklyn | 125 |

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76 | 105 | Lack. & West. Bds | 98 |
| Erie 1st mort., 1876 | 101 | Del. L. & W. 1st M | 101 |
| Erie 7s. 2d mort., 1879 | 100 | Tol. & Wab. 1st M | 90 |
| Erie 7s. 3d mort. 1883 | 98 | Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ex | 92 |
| Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869 | 102½ | Tol. & W. 2d M | 75 |
| Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. s. f. '85 | 100 | Gal. & Chi. ext | 100 |
| Harlem 1st M. '69-'72 | 100½ | Gal. & Chic. 2d M | 98 |
| Mich. Cen. 8 ₩ ct. 1st M | 110 | N. J. Central 1st M | 100 |
| Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₩ ct. 1st M | 111 | N. J. Central 2d M | 100 |
| Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. 2d M | 90 | Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M | 103 |
| N. Ind. Goshen L., 1868 | 95 | Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M | 87 |
| Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₩ c | 95½ | Chi. & A. 1st mort | 101½ |
| Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c. 1875 | 104 | Ohio & Miss. 1st mort | 91 |
| Alton & T. H. 2d M. pr | 80 | Mil. & St. Paul 1st M | 86 |
| Chi. & N. W. In't B | 88 | Marietta & Cin. 1st M | 85 |
| Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B | 83 | Joliet & Chic. 1st M | 100 |
| Cons. 7 ₩ c. conv | 84½ | N. Y. & N. H. 6s | 94 |

The following, from this evening's *Commercial*, tells less than half the story of the various manœuvres of the day to "intensify" the Money market:

"It is a singular fact that within the hours of 10:45 and 11:15 o'clock this morning the banks and private bankers were beset with an incessant stream of applicants for money, offering 7 ₩ cent., the anxious borrowers being singularly for the most part representatives of firms known to be in the bear interest. After that hour the demand suddenly fell off, and scarcely a borrower appeared upon the market. How this phenomenon is to be accounted for, and how far it may account for the tightness of money this morning, we do not pretend to say; there are those, however, who have a very strong opinion that the assault is the result of a certain 'bear' council of war."

The Irving National Bank has declared a half-yearly dividend of *five* ₩ cent. The Atlantic National *six* ₩ cent. The Excelsior Fire *five* ₩ cent.

The business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer to-day was as follows: Total Receipts, $1,298,927 79, of which $214,000 were for Customs; Gold Notes, 289,000; Payments, $486,285 43; Balance, $114,079,126 25.

The Manhattan Savings Institution has declared its thirty-second semi-annual dividend on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto, at the rate of 6 ₩ cent. ₩ annum on sums of $1 and not exceeding $500, and 5 ₩ cent. ₩ annum on amounts over $500, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 21, free of Government tax.

The *American Railroad Journal* of this date says of the Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway:

"The following gentlemen have been elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year: B. E. Smith and Hon. Wm. Dennison, of Columbus; John Gardner, Norwalk, Ohio; S. R. Hilliard, Delaware, Ohio; Hon. John S. Newman, Indianapolis; Hon. J. F. Thomas, Philadelphia, and J. T. Seeley, Wm. B. Thompson and Joseph Tuckerman, of New-York. The officers are: B. E. Smith, President; G. Moodier, Secretary; J. M. Lunt, Superintendent; J. Alexander, Treasurer; W. F. Doggett, Auditor; C. W. Smith, General Freight Agent, and F. Chandler, General Ticket Agent. Financially, the Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company is in excellent condition, having been enabled during the past Summer to make a handsome dividend to stockholders, and pay off on the first of the present month, when they became due, first mortgage bonds to the amount of $600,000. These bonds were negotiated fifteen years ago, by WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., of New-York, for the old Indiana Central, and were liquidated by the same house. The tonnage of this road has increased 33 per cent. since the close of the war, the passenger traffic remaining nearly the same. The Company is now interested in the construction of two branch lines, one from Union City to Logansport, and one from Cambridge City to Rushville and Jeffersonville."

## DRY GOODS

CHEAP DRESS GOODS,
Intended expressly for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
Put up in full dress lengths, marked in plain figures, and
ARRANGED ON TABLES,
For the convenience of customers, and to facilitate sales.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

CLOAKS AT REDUCED PRICES.
A full assortment of the very latest Paris designs manufactured to order and beautifully trimmed,
AT RETAIL,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

AT REDUCED PRICES.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, QUILTS, SHEETINGS, TABLE DAMASKS, DIAPERS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, PIANO and TABLE COVERS, &c.
ALSO, CURTAIN MATERIALS,
BROCATELS, REPS, CHINTZES, MOREENS, DAMASKS and Upholstery Goods of every kind.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

WOOLENS AT REDUCED PRICES!
FANCY CLOAKING, BEAVERS, CHINCHILLAS,
TWEEDS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, &c., &c.
A FULL ASSORTMENT.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

WINTER HOSIERY, UNDER-GARMENTS, GLOVES, SCARFS, TIES, COLLARS, &c.
A FINE ASSORTMENT
AT RETAIL, AT REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

RICH SILKS! REDUCED PRICES!
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE STYLES,
Suitable for the holidays.
ALSO, MEDIUM QUALITIES
in Great Variety, at Retail, at Reduced Prices!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

REDUCED FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
RICH LACE SHAWLS, FLOUNCES, CAPES, BARBES, SETS, COLLARS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
Also, LOW-PRICED LACES, and
RICH EMBROIDERIES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHERINE-STREET.

250 BOXES OF
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,
suitable for
ORNAMENTS, BASKETS, HAIR-DRESSES, &c.,
closing out at
HALF PRICE!
J. BLUXOME,
No. 1,127 Broadway.

JUST RECEIVED.
ELEGANT CARRIAGE ROBES,
at low prices.
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
At O'SULLIVAN & GREIG'S,
No. 771 Broadway, corner 9th-st.

A RUSH AT BOTH STORES.
THE HEAVIEST WEEK'S SALES ON RECORD.
The immense popularity of our houses leads other merchants to copy our advertisements and announce their stores belong to us.
EIGHTH-AV. CUSTOMERS,
OUR ONLY EIGHTH-AV.
STORE IS NEAR EIGHTEENTH-ST.
It is a sure sign a firm sells goods cheap when others try to hitch fast to them.
OUR FIRM READS
"FOSTER BROTHERS,"
and we have but the two stores named below.
GREAT PANIC LAST WEEK.
PAY NO MORE HIGH PRICES.

*From the New-York Tribune.*
Foster Brothers, No. 167 8th-av., and No. 272 Bleecker-st., are doing a very large trade in auction goods, and have a very heavy stock of dress goods of every description for holiday presents.

DRESS GOODS FOR HOLIDAYS.
Great demand for Garnets. We have a fine supply.
N. B.—No extra charge for Garnets.
BEAUTIFUL GARNET MERINOES, ALPACAS,
GARNET EMPRESS CLOTHS, REPS,
ENGLISH MERINOES, GARNET POPLINS, &c.
IMMENSE LOTS DRESS GOODS 31c.
IMMENSE LOTS 37½c.
IMMENSE LOTS 50c.
We bought these for cheap holiday dresses.
Most merchants sell goods cheap after holidays.
We have decided to clear out our stock
BEFORE THE HOLIDAYS.
Customers can come from Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, Jersey City and Hoboken, without fear of this advertisement being overdrawn. You can surely save nearly one-half from the prices charged in those places. Having two stores we are able to handle big lots cheap at auction.
A HEAVY CRASH IN MUSLINS.
FINE MUSLINS 12½c., former price 20c.
FINER GOODS 14c. and 16c.
EXTRA QUALITY, 20c., 25c. and 30c.
BEST 4-4 WAMSUTTAS, 30c.
The decline in muslins is from 6c. to 10c. a yard.
10,000 BLANKETS
AT $1 60. FORMER PRICE $2 50.
AT $2. FORMER PRICE $3 00.
ALL WOOL, HEAVY, $3. FORMER PRICE $5 00.
EXTRA QUALITY, $4, $5 and $6.
On Muslins and Flannels you can save from 6c. to 15c. a yard; on Alpacas and Merinoes from 25c. to 10c. a yard.
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 167 8th-av., near 18th-st.,
And FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

CLOSING OUT WINTER STOCKS.
GREAT BARGAINS
IN
DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND CLOAKINGS.
Prices down to par below gold cost.
CHEAP MUSLINS! CHEAP CALICOES!
HOSIERY, UNDER GARMENTS, HANDKERCHIEFS;
LOTS FROM AUCTION AT HALF PRICE.
300 LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS
of the Latest Styles,
manufactured for the best City trade, will be closed out very cheap.
SEVERAL LOTS OF BROCHE SHAWLS
from auction,
the cheapest offered in this market.
REMEMBER THE GREAT CLOSING SALE AT
ADOLF KUSTER'S, 225 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

CLOAKS.
GREAT SELLING OFF
At half price. Only 15 days more.
VELVET CLOAKS at $50, worth $100.
Also, imported LYONS VELVET CLOAKS, Beaver Cloaks, Sacques and Basques, sold at prices in proportion at
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st., by
ADOLPH NEW.
(The store to let.)

SMILLIE & CO.
Have opened the most ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of
CLOAKS, SACQUES, BASQUES, JACKETS and CIRCULARS, in VELVET and CLOTH, which cannot be surpassed in America.
No. 763 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
Superintendent.

CORSETS! CORSETS! CORSETS!
at greatly reduced prices. We have the largest and cheapest stock of Paris Corsets, from $1 25; also Misses' Corsets; all the new styles in Skirts. Skirts made to order at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st, East side.

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS
of every description, Work-boxes, Portfolios, Albums, Writing Desks, Dressing Cases, Glove-boxes, &c., &c., at H. M. FAIRCHILD'S Bazaar,
No. 377 6th-av. and 23d-st.

NO. 27 BOND-ST.—HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—We respectfully inform the ladies we offer to our visitors beautiful presents in imported BONNETS and CLOAKS, at cost price. Orders for soirees and traveling dresses promptly attended to.
Mmes. PARRAIN PAUL & CO., from Paris.

A VALUABLE HOLIDAY PRESENT.—DEMOREST'S BARTLETT SEWING-MACHINE has a combination of all the essential qualities of a first-class practical machine for all kinds of family sewing, with all the desirable attachments. Price $25. Satisfaction guaranteed or exchange for Grover and Baker's, Weed's, Howe's, Elliptic or Empire Machines.

## DRY GOODS.

CLOAKS AT REDUCED PRICES.
CONSISTING OF
VELVET CLOAKS,
CLOTH CLOAKS,
SILK CLOAKS,
OPERA CLOAKS,
CARRIAGE CLOAKS.
Among which will be found very many
EXCLUSIVE NOVELTIES.
ELEGANT CARRIAGE ROBES
AT REDUCED PRICES.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS DURING THE HOLIDAYS
OFFERED IN
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING,
INFANTS' WARDROBES,
MISSES' AND BOYS' SUITS, MISSES' CLOAKS,
BOYS' OVERCOATS,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
BREAKFAST ROBES, &c.
JUPE IMPERATRICE SKIRT.
O'SULLIVAN & GREIG,
No. 771 Broadway, corner 9th-st.

CLOSING OUT RAPIDLY
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE,
SOME MOST DESIRABLE GOODS AT REALLY
LESS THAN HALF THEIR VALUE.
ENGLISH POPLINS, $3 00 per dress.
ENGLISH POPLINS, $3 75 per dress.
SILK STRIPED FRENCH POPLINS, $4 50 per dress.
ONE LOT FINER, $4 80 and $6 00 per dress.
BLACK COLORADO CLOTH, $4 80 per dress.
W. JACKSON, Importer,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

RICH DRY GOODS
FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 BROADWAY, between Franklin and Leonard sts., will offer on MONDAY, Dec. 24, at retail,
THE GREATEST BARGAINS YET OFFERED,
from last week's peremptory auction sales.
RICH SILK AND DRESS GOODS,
the greatest variety ever offered by us for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
at about 50 cents on the dollar. The richest and cheapest REAL POINT LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS and CUFFS ever offered.
LACE SHAWLS, PARIS, CAMEL'S HAIR, PAISLEY and other rich SHAWLS in great variety.
BLACK LYONS SILK VELVET,
first quality, at about half price of importation. Also, 5,000 DRESSES of the following goods, put up in
DRESS PATTERNS,
with the price marked in plain figures on each dress, and placed on separate counters, for convenience of customers, comprising
EMPRESS CLOTH, MERINOS, ALPACAS, STRIPE and CHECK POPLINS, WINCEYS, PLAID and STRIPED VALENCIAS, FRENCH and AMERICAN DELAINES, FRENCH and AMERICAN PRINTS.

GREAT BARGAINS.
Boys' overcoats, at $7 and upward.
Boys' cloth suits, at $6 50 and upward.
Astrakhan sacks, at $5 and upward.
Children's merino, poplin and cloth dresses, at $10 and upward.
Children's hats, at $5 and upward.
Infants' merino cloaks, at $13 and upward.
Infants' embroidered blankets, at $10 and upward.
Infants' embroidered robes, at $4 50 and upward.
Ladies' morning sacks, at $5 and upward.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
PARIS-MADE CLOTH SACKS,
BASQUES, &c.,
At $5 each, cost $10 to $15.
Ditto at $8 and $10 each, cost $15 to $20.
TO CLOSE THE IMPORTATION.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

ELEGANT PARIS NOVELTIES.
VELVET PALETOTS, CLOAKS,
PLAIN AND BROCHE SILKS
for evening and street dresses.
REAL POINT LACE SHAWLS, SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, BALL DRESSES,
EMBROIDERIES, &c.
SABLE, MINK AND ERMINE CAPES, TIPPETS, &c.,
at extremely low prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

CAUTION.
Messrs. A. T. STEWART & CO. being the exclusive agents and importers of all the KID GLOVES made by ALEXANDRE of Paris, respectfully caution buyers against imitations stamped inside "ALEXANDER," also "ALEXANDRE CELEBRE," which are now in the market and sold as the genuine glove.
All genuine Alexandre Gloves are marked inside { ALEXANDRE, A. T. S. & Co. }

A. T. STEWART & CO.
have just opened a fresh lot of
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
CONTAINING MANY NEW AND
BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS
SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
Broadway and 10th-st.

NEW DRY GOODS HOUSE.
CLARKE & SAUNDERSON
Have opened a well selected stock of
SILKS, LINENS,
DRESS GOODS, FANCY GOODS,
TOILET ARTICLES, &c.,
AT
No. 605 BROADWAY,
(Near Houston-st.)
ALL NEW GOODS OF LATE IMPORTATION,
AND FROM AUCTION.
Our object will be to make our STOCK in every respect attractive—a "Live Business" at SMALL PROFITS being our policy.
CLARKE & SAUNDERSON,
No. 605 Broadway.

USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Mme. DEMOREST'S useful and beautiful Benoiton Dress-loopers, $1 per set; Mme. Demorest's ladies' and children's stocking-suspenders, 30 cents and 50 cents; Mme. Demorest's combination suspenders and shoulder-braces, $1; roseate and lily bloom for the complexion, 50 cents; everlasting perfume packets, 50 cents. Either of the above sent post free. Bartlett sewing-machine, $25; a perfect waist pattern, cut to measure, $25 cents; patterns of new and elegant design for every article of ladies' and children's dress.
EMPORIUM OF FASHIONS,
No. 473 Broadway, New-York.

## HOLIDAY GOODS.

ARTISTIC PRESENTS.
GOUPIL'S,
NO. 772 BROADWAY.
Corner of 9th-st.

ARTISTIC PRESENTS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS.
ENGRAVINGS, CHROMOS, and exquisitely colored PHOTOGRAPHS, in elegant frames.
SUPERB PORCELAIN PAINTINGS.
ROGERS' POPULAR GROUPS.
WATER and OIL COLOR BOXES.
DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.
Also a magnificent assortment of
SWISS CARVED WARE,
SUCH AS
Book Racks, Reading Desks, Inkstands,
Brackets, Glove Boxes, Thermometers,
Easels, Cigar Boxes, Frames, &c.
The whole forming one of the choicest Holiday Exhibitions of elegant and tasteful *objets d'art* ever offered in this City.
SCHAUS' ART EMPORIUM,
No. 749 Broadway.

ELEGANT CATHOLIC BOOKS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
At D. & J. SADLIER & CO.'S, No. 31 Barclay-st., will be found the most extensive, varied and magnificent assortment of Catholic works ever offered to the public. BIBLES, in rich black morocco binding. PRAYER-BOOKS, in velvet and morocco antique, new styles, very chaste and neat. LIVES OF THE POPES; two vols., imperial 8vo, with splendid steel engravings, in morocco, paneled and beveled, the most splendid specimen of Catholic typography ever published in America. A beautiful Holiday Gift—THE COMPLETE WORKS OF GERALD GRIFFIN, ten vols., fine library edition. Doctrinal and Controversial Works, Tales, Biographies, Sketches of Travel &c., &c., at prices to suit all.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
HAYWARD & CO., Publishers,
No. 171 Pearl-st., New-York.
Lepine's celebrated Oil Portraits, cabinet size, with or without frames, consisting of portraits of Presidents Lincoln, Johnson; Gens. Grant, Lee, Stonewall Jackson, Martha Washington, &c.; are now offered by the publishers at reduced prices.
Please call and examine them.
Agents wanted.

SILVER PLATED WARE.
A fine assortment plated, on GERMAN SILVER and WHITE METAL.
TEA SETS, CASTERS, CAKE BASKETS, CORDIAL STANDS, SOUP TUREENS, &c., &c.
H. C. REED, JR., & CO., Manufacturers,
No. 13 Maiden-lane, up stairs.
Old ware repaired and replated.

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS!!
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Novelties—new, fresh and in endless variety, useful and ornamental—at my usual low prices.
Articles for Fairs—a good assortment.
SAML. D. WILSON,
No. 75 Bowery, near Canal-st.;
No. 617 8th-av., New-York.
No. 51 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

FANCY BAGS AND TOY TRUNKS,
At the Trunk-store,
CORNER OF 14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

A SPLENDID HOLIDAY PRESENT.—The most acceptable Christmas Gift and the best New-Year's Greeting to your wife, daughter or friend, is a year's subscription to the model Parlor Magazine, DEMOREST'S MONTHLY. The January No. has a brilliant array of useful, artistic and beautiful novelties and entertaining literature. Yearly $3, with a beautiful premium; single copies 30c., mailed free. Published at No. 473 Broadway, New-York.

MME. DEMOREST'S UNEQUALED STOCKING-SUSPENDERS.—They are convenient and durable, instantly adjusted, requiring no buttons or sewing, and universally approved. Children's, 30 cents; ladies, 50 cents; mailed free. No. 473 Broadway.

OPERA GLASSES.—ELEGANT PEARL opera glasses for holiday presents at reduced prices. T. H. McALLISTER, Optician, No. 49 Nassau-st.

## STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Hudson.

## FINANCIAL.

### VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.

### BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.

| | Buy. | Sell. | | Buy. | Sell. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Registered '81... | 107⅞ | 107⅞ | June, 7-30........ | 105 | 105⅛ |
| Coupon, 1881..... | 111 | 111¼ | July, 7-30........ | 105 | 105⅛ |
| 5-20 Regist'd '62. | 105⅞ | 106½ | June, C.I.Nt's, '64 | 116½ | 116⅞ |
| 5-20 Coupon, '62. | 106⅞ | 106⅞ | July, C.I.Nt's, '64 | 115⅞ | 116 |
| 5-20 Coupon, '64. | 105½ | 105⅞ | Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64 | 115⅛ | 115⅝ |
| 5-20 Coupon, '65. | 105⅞ | 105⅞ | Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64 | 114⅝ | 114⅞ |
| 5-20 " new, '65. | 108 | 108⅛ | Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64 | 113⅝ | 113⅞ |
| 10-40 Registered. | 99¼ | 99⅝ | May, C.I.Nt's, '65 | 111¼ | 111½ |
| 10-40 Coupon...... | 99⅝ | 99⅞ | Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65 | 110¼ | 110½ |
| Gold............. | 133⅝ | 133⅞ | Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65 | 110 | 110⅛ |
| August, 7-30...... | 105 | 105⅛ | Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65 | 109⅝ | 110 |

### JUDSON & CO.,
BANKERS,
BROKERS AND COLLECTORS.
DEALER IN
EXCHANGE, MONEY, LAND WARRANTS, &c.,
Corner of Camp and Common sts.,
NEW-ORLEANS.
Refer to G. S. ROBBINS & SON, New-York.

CAPITAL $5,000,000.
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.
ELECTION NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of nine Directors and three Inspectors, will be held at their Banking Room on the second Tuesday in January, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board.
B. SEMAN, Cashier.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.
Established 15 years.
Insurance, City Railroad, Gaslight, Bank, Telegraph, Express and Mining Stocks receive special attention and on hand for sale, some of them paying from 10 to 20 per cent. dividend.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 6 NEW-ST.,
Stock Exchange Building,
NEW-YORK.
A. W. GREENLEAF, BENSON VAN VLIET,
JOHN B. NORRIS, M. F. HAZEN.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1866.
The annual election for Eleven Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking Room on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867.
Polls open from 11 to 12 A. M.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

ELECTION NOTICE.
HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 11 WALL-ST.
An election for Directors of this Company for the ensuing year will be held on MONDAY, Jan. 7, 1867, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M.
JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE stockholders of the WASHINGTON MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New-York:
That at a special meeting of the Directors of said Company, held at their office, No. 40 Pine-st., in said City, on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1866, in view of a deficiency in the capital of said Company, caused by unprecedented marine disasters, and under and in pursuance of section 11 of the charter of said Company, and of the statute in such case made and provided, it was unanimously resolved that an assessment of forty per cent. be and the same was accordingly duly assessed upon each and every share of the capital stock of said Company, payable at the office of said Company, No. 40 Pine-st., in said City, on or before the 3d day of January, 1867.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1866.
A. L. McCARTHY, Secretary.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.,
AS REORGANIZED,
CHILLICOTHE, OHIO, Dec. 15, 1866.
THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS Company, at the agency in New-York City, and at this office, will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of January, proximo, inclusive.
WM. E. WATSON, Secretary.
Parties holding certificates of stock discharged from the Chillicothe books, are requested to surrender them at the New-York agency for registry before the closing of the transfer-books.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1866.
THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year prior to 1st January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INDIANAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS SLEEPING COACH COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.
ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETing of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of January next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year.
H. C. BARR, Secretary.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1866.
ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M., and 1 o'clock P. M.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1866.
AN ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECtors of this institution, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking-room, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking rooms, corner Broadway and Murray-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, Broadway and Chambers sts., on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
W. H. SANFORD, Cashier.

THE EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the banking-room, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Bank on TUESDAY, the 8th January, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN K. KEARNY, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the banking room on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK,
No. 5 BEEKMAN-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

BANKING-HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1866.
THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1867, ON the First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, will be paid at our office, free of Government tax.
FISK & HATCH, Bankers, No. 5 Nassau-st.

AMERICAN DOCK AND IMPROVEMENT Company 7 per cent. Bonds, interest payable January and July, guaranteed by Central Railroad of New-Jersey, also Morris and Essex Railroad First and Second Mortgage Bonds for sale by
POTT, DAVIDSON & JONES, Bankers,
Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 38 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
J. L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Dec. 18, 1866.
SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE Coupons due Jan. 1, 1867, will be now received for examination at the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

CITY OF KEOKUK EIGHT PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—The interest due on above bonds Jan. 1, 1867, for coupon No. 2, will be paid, on presentation of coupons, on and after Jan. 2, at the Central National Bank.

## PROPOSALS.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. N., No. 29 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1866.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. the 28th of December, 1866, for the following description of granite, to be delivered immediately, free of expense to the Government, at the New-York Navy-yard, and subject to the usual inspection thereat:

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

20,000 cubic feet rough-cut Eastern granite, one-third to be 16 feet long and 4 feet wide; one-third to be from 10 to 13 feet long and 3½ to 4 feet wide; one-third to be from 6 to 9 feet long and from 3½ to 3 feet wide—all to dress exactly 18 inches in thickness. The stone to be sound, free from holes, and to be rough dressed all round.

20,000 cubic feet Eastern granite for wall above low water; to be from 4 to 10 feet long, 3 to 4 feet wide, and 18 inches in thickness. Beds, builds and joints to be rough-cut, and have full joints, all to be cut so as to form a good bend, 4,515 square feet face, to have chiseled arris, one inch wide, and to be neatly pointed, and free from holes; batter of face 1½ inch to the foot.

Responsible security will be required for the prompt and faithful delivery of the above. Blank forms for bidders to be had at this office.
JOHN D. GIBSON,
Paymaster. U. S. N.

## DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.
A dividend of FIVE DOLLARS per share, (free of Government tax,) has this day been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable at this office on and after Jan. 2, 1867. The transfer-books will close on the 17th inst., and reopen on the 2d day of January next.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1866.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
HARTFORD, Dec. 21, 1866.
NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF three dollars, free of Government tax, has been declared on each share of stock standing on the books the 27th day of December inst., by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2, 1867.
Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.
The transfer-books will be closed from the 27th day of December to the 2d day of January, both inclusive.
S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.
THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY have delared a Dividend of Four Per Cent. on the preferred and common stock, and the same, less the Government tax, will be paid to the shareholders on the 2d day of January, 1867, at the office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st.
The transfer books will be closed at 2 P. M., Dec. 26, 1866, and opened at 10 A. M. on the 3d of January, 1867.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the first Monday of January next.
The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 10, 1867.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d day of January next.
The transfer books will close on the 22d inst., at 3 P. M., and open on the 3d day of January, 1867.
C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY, AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable 2d January, 1867, by their Treasurer, at the National Broadway Bank.
Transfer books will close 20th inst., and open Jan. 9, next, after election of Directors.
WM. RICHARDSON, President.

OFFICE OF THE UNION TRUST COMPANY, NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST.,
Dec. 18, 1866.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF the UNION TRUST COMPANY, of New-York, have declared a dividend on its capital stock of four per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. until the second day of January next.
W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 2d of January next.
The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 5th of January, 1867.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., from the earnings of the current six months, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d of January next.
The transfer-books will remain closed until the day of payment.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 363 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. (FREE of Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will close on the 22d inst., to reopen on the 2d of January, 1867. By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

THE EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1866.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d of January next.
The transfer-books will be closed from the 24th inst. to 2d January, 1867, inclusive. By order of the Board,
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2 next. The transfer books are closed until Jan. 3, 1867.
R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK,
No. 142 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Atlantic National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January, 1867.
The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 22 until Jan. 3, 1867.
F. L. TAINTOR, Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, out of the profits of the last six months, has this day been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1867. The transfer book will be closed from the 23d inst. to the 2d prox. By order of the Board of Directors.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of five per cent. payable on and after the 2d day of January next, free of Government tax.
Transfer books will be closed from the 24th December to the 2d day of January.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) Per Cent. has been declared, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. until 2d prox.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next.
The transfer-books will be closed from this date to day of payment.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1867. The transfer books will be closed until the 2d proximo.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1867. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 336 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1867.
The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 24 to Jan. 2, 1867, inclusive.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 3d January next. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 26 to Jan. 3.
W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Dec. 21, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five (5) Per Cent., free of tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on the 2d day of January next, until which date the transfer books are closed. By order of the Board.
G. L. CROWELL, Cashier.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per cent. on the Capital Stock, free of Government tax, payable on the second day of January next. The transfer-book will be closed until that date.
JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, 5 BEEKMAN-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. (free of Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on the 2d day of January next, until which day the transfer books will be closed.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN AND ONE-HALF per cent. (free from Government tax) will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1867.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

GROCERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this institution on and after the 2d of January next.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

## SHIPPING.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
The favorite passenger steamships of
THE ANCHOR LINE
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.
IOWA sails..........................TUESDAY, Dec. 17.
CALEDONIA sails.....................SATURDAY, Dec. 22.
COLUMBIA sails......................SATURDAY, Dec. 29.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.
The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MISSOURI, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26.
MERRIMACK, (calling at Havana,) on SATURDAY, Dec. 29.
MARIPOSA, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2.
MISSISSIPPI, on SATURDAY, Jan. 5.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage, apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

THE ELEGANT
SCREW-STEAMER MERRIMAC,
Capt. VAN SICE, will sail for HAVANA SATURDAY, Dec. 29, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-Green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on SATURDAY, Dec. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE CROMWELL will follow Jan. 5.

## MEDICAL.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guides," on his special treatment of local, constitutional, nervous diseases, stricture, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50.
E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S.
FATHERS, MOTHERS, UNCLES, AUNTS, GUARDIANS, RELATIVES AND FRIENDS.
If you wish to make Christmas and New-Year's Gifts to children, present them with a Bank Book and a small deposit; by such gifts you educate them to save, whereas by useless toys and trinkets you educate them to waste and spend money.
THE SIX PENNY SAVINGS BANK,
ASTOR-PLACE.
Established 1853.
Take deposits as low as Five Cents or as high as $5,000.
Open daily from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 P. M.
Interest allowed 6 per cent. free of tax.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec 20, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in January.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
Chatham-square, New-York.
SIX PER CENT. FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
DIVIDEND—a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, free from Government tax, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the THIRD MONDAY in January. Deposits made on or before Jan. 2 will draw interest from the 1st.
Bank open daily. M. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY.
Six per cent. interest (free from Government tax) allowed on sums of from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 2 will draw interest from that date.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
STEPHEN CUTTER, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST,
Free of Government tax,
MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-st., (near Fulton-st.,) New-York.
Interest on new deposits commences immediately on the first day of the month following the date of the deposit.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.
SIX PER CENT. FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
Interest allowed on all amounts from $5 to $5,000. Open every day from 10 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.
Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

THE "INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS," and others, No. 516 Broadway, has declared a dividend on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending 31st inst., and payable MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1867, at the following rates per annum: Six per Cent. on sums of from $5 to $500, and Five per Cent. on larger sums, free from Government tax.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.
DEC. 13, 1866.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, NO. 594 8th-av., corner 42d-st.—Open daily. Interest 6 per cent., free of tax. Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1.

## AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER,
On THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, at 7:30 o'clock, at the LEEDS ART GALLERIES, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner of 12th-st.:
A very fine PRIVATE COLLECTION OF AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PICTURES BY EMINENT AND FAVORITE ARTISTS, being the entire collection of two well-known connoisseurs, comprising picture by viz.:

EUROPEAN ARTISTS.

Archenbach,
Duverger,
Gesselschap,
O. Eastman,
C. Hubner,
A. Siegert,
Boulanger,
Gues,
Wonters.
H. De Bend,
L. Willems,
Leyckert,
Hoguet,
Verboeckhoven,
Everson,
Van Elven.
Toussaint,
David,
Scnermers,
Kruseman,
Neterman,
Cortes,
Beyrassat,
Gude.

AMERICAN ARTISTS.

Gilbert Stuart,
Cole,
Colman,
V. Wehlig,
E. White,
T. L. Smith,
Culverhouse,
G. M. Hart,
Wm. Hart,
W. H. Beard,
D. Johnson,
A. W. Warren,
G. H. Brughton,
J. G. Brown,
Rondel,
Moran,
Van Beest,
J. R. Brevoort,

AND OTHERS EQUALLY CELEBRATED.
They will be on exhibition on and after SATURDAY, Dec. 22, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., and until 10 P. M. two evenings previous to sale.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. N.,
NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1866.
PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, SMALL STORES, &c.,
For sale at auction at the Inspection of Provision and Clothing in the New-York Navy-yard, by order of the Chief-of-Bureau, on THURSDAY, Dec. 27, 1866, at 12 o'clock, comprising the following articles:
PROVISIONS.
Bread, beef, pork, rice, dried fruit, pickles, beans, &c.
CLOTHING.
Pea jackets, round jackets, pilot cloth and satinet trowsers, drawers, blue cloth, flannel blankets, &c., &c.
SMALL STORES.
Tobacco, mustard, pepper, soap, thread, needles, thimbles, &c., &c.
CONTINGENT.
Candles, blank books, oil-paper, inkstands, &c., &c.
Catalogues can be had at this office.
JOHN D. GIBSON,
Paymaster United States Navy.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.
SUPERB BOOKS AT AUCTION.
BOOK TRADE SALEROOMS, No. 498 Broadway.
LIBRARIES CATALOGUED AND SOLD.
GREAT SALE OF HOLIDAY BOOKS,
MONDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING,
at 4 and 7½ o'clock,
ELEGANT CHRISTMAS BOOKS,
being a choice selection of elegantly bound works, suitable for Christmas presents, illustrated books, albums, opera glasses, and a large stock of juvenile books.
Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.
Gentlemen unable to attend the sale can have their orders to purchase executed by the auctioneers without charge.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
On FRIDAY, Dec. 28, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.,
A large and select stock of first-class WINES, BRANDIES and CIGARS.
Full particulars hereafter.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.
WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner Laight and Washington sts., New-York City, on THURSDAY, the 3d of January, 1867, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M.,
30,000 TO 40,000 ARMY BLANKETS, (NEW.)
Samples of the above may be seen at the depot, and further information obtained at this office.
TERMS—Cash, in Government funds; ten per cent. down, and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within three days of sale, under forfeiture of purchase and ten per cent.
Bt. Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL ON MONDAY, DEC. 24, AT 11 o'clock, at the new salesroom,
NOS. 940 AND 942 BROADWAY,
(Corner 22d-st., opposite St Germain Hotel,)
A very large varied and recherche assortment of
MAGNIFICENT PARIS FANCY GOODS,
BRONZES, CLOCKS, SILVER WARE,
SWISS CARVED AND PAPIER-MACHE GOODS,
DECORATED DINNER AND TEA SETS, VASES,
DIAMOND WATCHES, MUSICAL BOXES, &c.
Catalogues and goods now ready for examination.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT DEfault has been made in the payment of the consideration moneys mentioned in a certain mortgage, dated February twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, made by the North American Lloyd Steamship Company to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and that, pursuant to the terms of said mortgage, the said Pacific Mail Steamship Company will by P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer, offer for sale at the [salesroom of the] Merchant's Exchange, at No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-sixth day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, and sell at public auction the two several steamships, or vessels, respectively called *Atlantic* and *Baltic*—the said steamship *Atlantic* being of the burden of 2,667 98-100 tons, and the said steamship *Baltic* being of the burden of 2,644 44-100 tons, together with all and singular their respective masts, bowsprits, sails, boats, anchors, cables and all other necessaries thereunto appertaining and belonging.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Vice-President.
CLARKSON N. POTTER, of counsel, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, default having been made in the condition of a mortgage dated the 25th day of July, 1866, executed and delivered to us by the North American Lloyd on the steamship *Baltic*, we shall, under and by virtue of the power in us vested by the said mortgage, sell at public auction on the 24th day of December instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, on board the said vessel at the Atlantic Basin, Brooklyn, the said steamship *Baltic*, together with her engines, boilers, machinery, masts, bowsprit, sails, boats, anchors, cables, and all other necessaries thereunto appertaining and belonging.
CHARLES LULING & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, default having been made in the condition of a mortgage dated the 21st day of July, 1866, executed and delivered to us by the North American Lloyd on the steamship *Atlantic*, we shall, under and by virtue of the power in us vested by the said mortgage, sell at public auction, on the 24th day of December, inst., at 12 o'clock noon of that day, on board the said vessel at the Atlantic Basin, Brooklyn, the said steamship *Atlantic* together with her engines, boilers, machinery, masts, bowsprit, sails, boats, anchors, cables and all other necessaries thereunto appertaining and belonging.
CHARLES LULING & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.

## STEAMBOATS.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—THE steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.
Freight at reasonable rates by application on board or to
ERSKINE PHILLIPS,
No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—SPECIAL OR ACtive, with $15,000 to $20,000, in a fancy business, paying large profits. Location one of the best on Broadway. The fullest investigation courted and security given. Address CAPITAL, Box No. 4,329 Post-office, New-York

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—Long established. Price $1,500. Call corner of York and Maine sts.

## MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st. near 3d-av., New-York mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

## MUSICAL.

DECKER BROTHERS,
No. 93 Bleecker-st.,
Beg to call the attention of the public to their splendid
PATENT PLATE PIANO-FORTES,
rendering the most sympathetic tone, with the greatest elasticity of touch and extraordinary durability. These Pianos are sold at
NO. 91 BLEECKER-ST. ONLY.

HOLIDAY JEWELRY,
AT
B. T. HAYWARD'S,
NO. 208 BROADWAY,
Room No. 1, up stairs,
can be found the greatest variety of jewelry—Masonic, Eastern, Star, and all kinds of emblems, pins and charms—of any place in the City. Complete sets of jewelry, bracelets, rings, studs and buttons, lockets, chains, &c., &c.

DECKER & CO.
NEW SCALE IVORY AGRAFFE BAR PIANO FORTES.
Pronounced by our most eminent musicians the BEST PIANO MADE. Call and examine.
NO. 410 BROOME-ST.,
One block east of Broadway.
The above piano we warrant for the term of seven years.

MUSICAL BOXES
of every variety,
PLAYING FROM 1 TO 72 TUNES,
and costing from
$5 50 TO $2,000.
The largest assortment that can be found anywhere
M. J. PAILLARD & CO.,
Manufacturers and Importers,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs.) N. Y.

CHRISTMAS MUSIC.
"Silver Trumpets," played in St. Peter's at Rome, 50c.; Silver Trumpets, grand processional march, 35c.; Harmony in the Dome of St. Peter's, 2 c.; "Twilight Dreams," beautiful waltzes by that celebrated composer, Charles D'Albert, for violin, 15c.; piano, 35c. Mailed postpaid.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

ED. MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY.
SCHUBERT'S BUILDING, NO. 820 BROADWAY.
Instruction in vocal and instrumental music $10 per term

WATERS' SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS, the best manufactured, to let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Old pianos taken in exchange. Liberal discount to teachers and clergymen. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.
HORACE WATERS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, &c., OF FIRST quality, by best makers, very cheap for cash; also, paintings, cigars, albums, watches, jewelry, sewing-machines, guns, revolvers, stove, desks, soaps, &c. Storage and cash advances.
I. F. JONES, No. 52 Ann-st.

GERMAN ACCORDEONS, CONCERTINAS, MUSICAL BOXES.—The largest assortment in the City, from $2 to $80 each.
Instructions given on the accordeon, and repairing done.
J. SAENGER,
No. 165 Essex-st., New-York.

AT THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 83 Madison-av., Piano, Violin, Theory and Vocal Music; terms $10 per quarter. Conservatory Instruction Books free. Established 1863.

A CHORISTER OF SEVERAL YEARS experience wishes to take charge of choir in a Protestant church. Will furnish organist and choir, if desired, on reasonable terms. Address MUSIC, Station D.

## FOR SALE.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS.
For sale on the 5th and 8th avs, and on the streets adjacent to the Park. Apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

THURSDAY, DEC. 27, AT SALESROOM No. 111 Broadway, at 12 M., by MULLER & WILKINS, finely located and desirable first-class three-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, 19x45, No. 233 52d-st., Broadway and 8th-av.; $13,000 can remain. Ditto, brick, 12.9x45, No. 121 46th-st. and 6th and 7th avs.; $10,000 can remain; half block from Broadway—well rented till August next.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE house and lot No. 202 East 41st-st.; the house is three-story, high basement, with the modern improvements, and well furnished; price $10,000; terms cash. Apply on the premises, or to M. L. SHELDON, No. 23 Nassau-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—ELEGANT brown-stone house; most desirable location; furniture if desired and stable; cheap; will be rented if not sold by 15th January; also, three brown-stone houses, low prices, in vicinity. Address or apply,
P. P. VAN ZANDT, No. 146 Remsen-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

$23,000.—A FIRST-CLASS NEWLY and elegantly furnished four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house; superior order; desirably located; West 39th-st.; possession. Others $10,000 to $50,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT FACTORYVILLE, STATEN Island, near the ferry, a pretty cottage, in very good order, on reasonable terms, furnished or unfurnished; eight rooms, cellar, water, bath, &c. Apply at SCHARFENBURG & LUIS, No. 758 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM, 196 ACRES, IN NEW-Jersey, 21 miles from New-York; healthy locality; good buildings, orchard, &c. Apply to R. WILLIAMS, No. 192 Chambers-st., New-York.

## TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE AND LARGE STABLE TO RENT.—A first-class extra-wide four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, in West 20th-st., near 5th-av., together with the furniture, (which is complete, including billiard table in a large room,) is offered to rent for two years to a small private family. Possession at one week's notice. In connection with the above house is a large first-class stable, covering an entire lot. Stalls above ground. Coachman's rooms and all appliances found in a gentleman's stable. Price for house and stable, $10,000 per annum, or $8,000 for the house and $2,000 for the stable. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A COMFORTABLY FURNISHED front room, on third floor, and back parlor, with gas and fire; for single gentlemen only, without board; in a first-class neighborhood. Apply at No. 86 East 15th-st., near Irving-place.

TO LET—TO LET ON WALKER-ST., THE large double store, Nos. 39 and 41, built in the most substantial manner; will be ready for occupation about the 1st of February. Apply to JAMES M. TAYLOR, No. 37 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT board; rent $6, $8 and $10. Location No. 344 2d-av., corner of 20th-st.

TO LET—DESK ROOM IN OFFICE NO. 8, NO. 5 Beekman-st., first floor, over Park Bank.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSES WANTED—TO PURCHASE OR TO lease; best security offered. Direct to REAL ESTATE, Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD—A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, SUITable for gentleman and wife, can be had at No. 161 West 14th-st.

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES, PERMANENTLY, a single room with board. Location central, convenient to the libraries. Unexceptionable references. Address, with terms, which must be moderate, W. H. C., Box No. 1,217 Post-office.

A SUITE OF THREE ELEGANT LARGE rooms, nicely furnished, with bath-room, &c., to let to a family or to a party of gentlemen, separately or together, with board, or private table if required; also single rooms; terms moderate. No. 313 West 22d-st.

A PARLOR AND BED-CHAMBER, ON second floor front, handsomely furnished, all conveniences, in a private family, for a gentleman and his wife or a single gentleman. Apply No. 105 West 22d-st., near 6th-av.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS for families and single gentlemen at the ST. JOHN HOTEL, newly opened. Single rooms from $6 per week. Broadway, near 8th-st., New-York.

FRENCH AND MUSIC LESSONS GIVEN in exchange for a comfortable home. Inquire by letter of Mr. DE COMPIGNY, Professor at Charlier's Institute, No. 48 East 24th-st, New-York.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WISH TO obtain pleasant rooms, with private table, for which they are willing to pay a liberal price. Address JAMES PORTEUS, No. 45 Bible House, New-York.

A SUITE OF ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD. Inquire at No. 15 East 17th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.

## COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County; a single family of four or five preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

## HOTELS.

MILLS HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S. C.
The proprietor has the pleasure to inform the traveling public that he has completed extensive alterations and improvements in the above establishment, and is now ready for the reception of guests. Regular communication is now open with Florida and all points South.
JOSEPH PURCELL.

ST. JOHN HOTEL—ON THE EUROPEAN plan, centrally located and newly fitted up, is now open. Rooms en suite and singly, handsomely furnished, for families and single gentlemen. Broadway, near 8th-st., New-York.

## FURNITURE.

H. O. FARRELL, NOS. 267 TO 271 35TH-ST., ONE DOOR EAST OF 8TH-AV.—During the Holidays, unprecedented bargains in carpets and furniture. All wool super Ingrains, from $1 to $10; Brussels, $1 55. The old prices, based on gold at par. The largest and best selected stock of furniture in the City, and, being manufactured on the premises, are all warranted. Goods delivered free.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!—BRAUNSDORF & METZ, successors to WEIL & BRAUNSDORF, offer their stock of well assorted furniture, consisting of parlor, sitting-room, library, bedroom and dining-room suites, of the latest styles, to the public at wholesale prices, at Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st.
N. B.—All goods warranted.

ALL WHO USE THEM PRONOUNCE SINGER'S Spring Beds superior, strong, light, durable. Cannot get out of order. Sold everywhere. Warerooms 215 Centre

## AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK

### "OURS!"

With its
FINE CAST!
SUPERB SCENERY!!!
CORRECT MILITARY COSTUMES!!!
SPLENDID MILITARY BAND!!!!
MOONLIGHT MARCH OF THE TROOPS!
STRIKING DRAMATIC SITUATIONS!!
PATHETIC INTEREST
AND
COMIC SCENES!!!
EVERY NIGHT TILL FURTHER NOTICE.

The combination of
NOVEL AND PECULIAR EFFECTS
comprised in the above play has produced an amount of ENTHUSIASM UNPARALLELED IN WALLACK'S THEATRE.
For cast of characters and synopsis of scenery see small bills.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WINTER GARDEN.
The Committee of the
MASONIC HALL AND ASYLUM FUND
most gratefully announce that through the generous coöperation of
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH,
who has tendered his services, and through the kindness of
Mr. STUART,
who has given the use of the Theatre; Company, and all appliances, free of charge.
A GRAND BOOTH MATINEE
will be given at the
WINTER GARDEN,
MONDAY, Dec. 24, at 12½ o'clock P. M.,
for the benefit of the widows and orphans of Masons, in which Mr. BOOTH will appear in his great role of
THE STRANGER.
Mrs. Haller..............................Miss IDA VERNON
And a powerful cast.
Tickets to all parts of the house $1. Can be obtained at all the principal hotels and music-stores and of any member of this Committee.

Jas. R. Elsey,
O. P. Quintard,
H. Sharp,
John B. Jackson,
W. H. Nash,
S. W. Swift,
W. W. Paddon,
Chas. Goldstein,
Jas. G. Sweeny,
L. Valentine,
W. H. Norton,
Sam'l Lawrence,
Geo. W. Anderson,
E. B. Valentine,
F. R. Stuart
Edgar Odell,
Dr. J. F. Pasora,
Geo. S. Miller,
Jose R. Ferrer,
Geo. F. Dubnar,
A. W. S. Van Kirk,

RISTORI, FRENCH THEATRE. ELIZABETH,
Director.................................J. GRAU.
NOTICE.—The RISTORI TICKET OFFICE has been removed to BEER & SCHIRMER'S MUSIC-STORE, No. 701 BROADWAY, where seats can be secured three days in advance. SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE STILL RECEIVED. The regular SALE OF SEATS will be continued TO-MORROW (MONDAY) MORNING, at BEER & SCHIRMER'S music-store, No. 701 Broadway, the ONLY AUTHORIZED RISTORI TICKET OFFICE, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 26, Rentree of Mme. ADELAIDE RISTORI, in her great role of ELIZABETH, Queen of England. FRIDAY, Dec. 28, Mosenthal's DEBORAH. Next SATURDAY AFTERNOON, RISTORI MATINEE—MEDEA.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 25,
Appearance for one night only, of the brilliant artist,
MR. GEORGE JORDAN,
supported by the eminent comedian,
MR. THOS. PLACIDE AND A GREAT CAST.
STILL WATERS RUN DEEP and A MIDNIGHT WATCH.

### GREAT MASONIC FAIR,
IN AID OF THE
### HALL AND ASYLUM FUND,
IS NOW OPEN
AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER GRAND AND CROSBY STS.

The display of goods will be unusually attractive, and presents advantages for those wishing to purchase for the Holidays.

The proceeds of this Fair are to be appropriated to the erection of an asylum as a home for widows and orphans, the aged and the indigent, and appeals strongly to the sympathies of the charitably disposed. Admission, 25 cents. The Committee call attention to the Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machines sold by J. T. ELLIS, corner of Broadway and 22d-st., which contribute liberally to the proceeds of the fair and offer peculiar advantages to lodges. Season tickets, $1.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.
Reserved seats for all first-class Theatres, Concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the
THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY,
AND 935 BROADWAY.

CENDRILLON AND BLACK CROOK French ballet dancers pictures, colored exactly as they appear, 35 cents each; three for $1; 50 different kinds; sent by mail. W. C. WEMYSS, No. 575 Broadway, New-York.

J. WOOD'S GYMNASIUM, NO. 6 EAST 28TH-ST.—First Grand Reception of the season, THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 27. Tickets may be obtained of members.

## INSTRUCTION.

A USEFUL AND APPROPRIATE GIFT
FOR
CHRISTMAS OR NEW-YEAR'S.
Nothing could be more useful or appropriate for a holiday gift than a
SCHOLARSHIP
in BRYANT, STRATTON & PACKARD'S Business College, located at No. 937 Broadway.
This is the most thorough institution for instruction in the branches of a Business Education in this country.
Life scholarships, good in forty-six colleges, sold at very reasonable rates.
Office open during holiday week.
Call and get a circular.
S. S. PACKARD,
Principal.

A. A. FAVARGER WILL BEGIN AN afternoon class as soon as 40 pupils have subscribed. $30 a term of 20 lessons, without reduction, at every successive term, as heretofore. No private lessons. No. 9 University-place. Post office Box No. 6,128.

FRENCH BOARD AND FRENCH LESSONS at No. 107 West 12th-st., in a French family; several nicely furnished rooms communicating on the third floor to let with board, at moderate prices; references exchanged.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teaches book-keeping practically as used in the best New-York houses. He also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling, and makes elegant business penmen.

FRENCH CONVERSATION AND LITERATURE, by Prof. PARRAIN, Diplomate of the Catholic University of Louvain and Normal School of Paris, (Teachers' School.) Tuition warranted in three months. No. 27 Bond-st.

DREW SEMINARY FOR LADIES—Carmel, Putnam Co., New-York. Advantages in all departments and accommodations unsurpassed; Winter term begins Jan. 3.
GEO. C. SMITH.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—THE WINTER term of this school commences Nov. 26; two vacancies. For circulars address the Principal,
MRS. M. L. READ, Goshen, N. Y.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS—FOR GIRLS, No. 68 West 36th-st.; for boys, No. 70 West 37th-st. For circulars, &c., address Miss L. M. COE, No. 68 West 36th-st. A few boarders taken.

MOUNTAIN VIEW SEMINARY—ONE and a half miles south of West Point. The next term commences Jan. 7. For circulars address
G. H. CARSWELL, Highland Falls, N. Y.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A LADY IN SOMEWHAT REduced circumstances, a situation in a respectable private family as housekeeper or custodian of children; would accept board and accommodations for services; best of references. Address B. F. W., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

AT CARPENTER'S LARGE FIRST-CLASS Employment Office, No. 128 11th-st., corner 6th-av., (established 15 years for select servants) can be found constantly on hand capable male and female help, German, English, Scotch, American and Irish, to suit all private families, boarding-houses and hotels, in City or country.

A FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKER WILL go out by the day. Call or address No. 550 8th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

LADIES WISHING A COMPETENT hair-dresser can be accommodated by applying at No. 344 2d-av., corner of 20th-st.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

"The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."
THE GOLD PEN—BEST AND CHEAPEST OF PENS
### MORTON'S GOLD PENS,
THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.
For sale at his Headquarters, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York, and by every duly appointed agent at the same prices.
A Catalogue, with full description of sizes and prices, sent on receipt of letter-postage. A. MORTON.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20, 1866.
CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE NOTIFIED not to pay money or trust any one on our account, without a written order from us.
A. PURVES & SON,
South and Penn sts., Philadelphia.

PERRY'S FAMILY OINTMENT IS BOUND to effect a certain and rapid cure in the worst cases of Burns, Scalds, Gathered Breasts, Sores, Rheumatism, chilblains, Corns, &c. Price 25 cents. All druggists sell it. Get it at once. Depot No. 157 Chatham-st.

NO MORE TOOTHACHE AFTER USING PIETON'S GREAT TOOTHACHE REMEDY, 50 cents per bottle, sold at No. 6 Clinton-place and all drug-stores.

## MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS
The best and most complete in use.
Circulars sent on application.
WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO.,
Utica, N. Y.,
and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York.

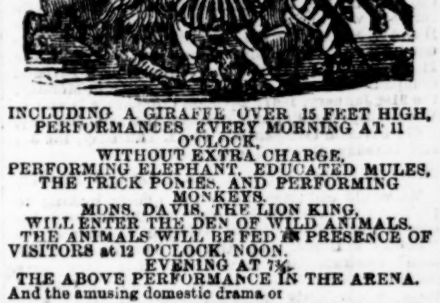
FOR SALE—ONE 30-HORSE LOCOMOTIVE boiler, one 10-horse upright boiler, two 8x10 inch blower engines, and one 6x8 blower engine.
HANDREN & RIPLEY, Nos. 18 and 20 Albany-st.

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—20TH INST., A POCKETBOOK CONTAINing about $70, in going through Broadway, 11th-st. and 6th-av. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same with JAS. B. BENSEL, District Attorney's office, City Hall Park.

## AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND DRAMA FOR ONLY 30 CENTS.
HOLIDAY WEEK! HOLIDAY WEEK!
SURPASSING ATTRACTION.
A MUSEUM FILLED WITH WONDERS.
A FAT BOY, 16 years old, weighing 526 lbs.
MAMMOTH FAT MAN, WEIGHING 615 POUNDS.
A GIANT AND GIANTESS, EACH OVER EIGHT FEET HIGH, 2 DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
GORDON CUMMING COLLECTION.
COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, HISTORICAL RELICS,
and
OVER 250,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES.
REMARKABLE LIVING HUMAN PHENOMENON,
A LEOPARD CHILD
from the wilds of Africa—possessing far more extraordinary traits than the famous "WHAT IS IT?"
AN EXTENSIVE MENAGERIE.
On exhibition at all hours, the
ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS.



INCLUDING A GIRAFFE OVER 15 FEET HIGH,
PERFORMANCES EVERY MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK,
WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.
PERFORMING ELEPHANT, EDUCATED MULES,
THE TRICK PONIES, AND PERFORMING MONKEYS.
MONS. DAVIS, THE LION KING,
WILL ENTER THE DEN OF WILD ANIMALS.
THE ANIMALS WILL BE FED IN PRESENCE OF VISITORS at 12 O'CLOCK, NOON.
EVENING AT 7½.
THE ABOVE PERFORMANCE IN THE ARENA.
And the amusing domestic drama of
MAJ. JONES' CHRISTMAS PRESENT.
AFTERNOON AT 2,
The laughable piece of
MAJ. JONES' CHRISTMAS PRESENT.
To conclude with
AWAY WITH MELANCHOLY.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
CHRISTMAS DAY,
GRAND FESTIVAL PERFORMANCE,
NEARLY EVERY HOUR, DAY AND EVENING.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........................................Director
HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENTS!
MATINEES EVERY DAY,
MATINEES EVERY DAY,
MATINEES EVERY DAY,
until further notice, commencing at 2½ o'clock, for the special accommodation of
JUVENILES AND FAMILY PARTIES.
THREE PERFORMANCES CHRISTMAS,
commencing at 10 A. M., 2½ and 8 o'clock P. M.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8,
and at all the Matinees, will be presented a
GRAND HOLIDAY PROGRAMME,
replete with
NEW AND ATTRACTIVE FEATURES
comprising every variety of

DASHING HORSEMANSHIP
AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES,
presented in a style of superlative excellence, introducing
THE GREATEST FORCE OF ARTISTS
and the finest and most beautiful
HIGHLY-TRAINED HORSES AND PONIES
ever brought before the New-York public.
MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG,
THE MOST DARING OF LADY RIDERS,
in her brilliant and unapproachable
GRAND SCENE EQUESTRE!
THE AUSTRALIAN FAMILY,
in their exquisitely finished
CLASSIC GROUPINGS AND GYMNASTICS.
ROBERT STICKNEY,
champion pad-rider of the globe,
IN HIS PRINCIPAL ACT.
JAMES E. COOKE,
in a grand act of horsemanship upon
FOUR FIERY BAREBACK STEEDS.
ALL THE GREAT RIDERS,
GYMNASTS, ACROBATS, CONTORTIONISTS,
CLOWNS AND PANTOMIMISTS,
included in the
BEST TROUPE EVER ORGANIZED
on this side of the Atlantic, in
AN UNPARALLELED DISPLAY
OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC SKILL.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL CONCERT OF HANDEL'S GRAND ORATORIO OF THE
### MESSIAH,
By the
NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY,
will be given on
CHRISTMAS EVENING, DEC. 25, 1866,
at
STEINWAY HALL, FOURTEENTH-ST.

The Harmonic Society will be assisted on this occasion by
THOMAS' GRAND ORCHESTRA, STEINWAY'S ORGAN, and the following artists:
Soprano..............................Miss MARIA BRAINERD
Alto..................................Miss C. V. HUTCHINGS
Tenor.................................Mr. GEO. SIMPSON
Bass..................................Mr. J. R. THOMAS
Organist..............................Mr. S. P. WARREN
under the direction of
Mr. F. L. RITTER.
Tickets One Dollar. For sale at the principal music-stores and hotels; at the Piano Warerooms of Messrs. T. S. Berry & Co., No. 593 Broadway; Decker & Co., No. 419 Broome-st., and at the stationery-store of Mr. J. Leach, No. 86 Nassau-st.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 8 o'clock.

$500,000 IN REWARDS.
GRAND NATIONAL GIFT CONCERT!
For the benefit of destitute widows, orphans and disabled soldiers, at Cooper Institute, New-York,
NEW-YEAR'S EVE, 1867.
Music and orations by leading artists and orators.
$500,000 in presents, to be given to ticket holders.
Tickets $1 each, or $65 per 100. No blanks.
Address all orders to WICKES & CO.,
Managing Directors, Practical College, Newark, N. J.

CHRISTMAS AT THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 WORTH-ST.—The children of this Institution will have their usual Christmas festival. Exercises by the children at 12 o'clock; dinner at 2 o'clock. Distribution of gifts from the tree soon after dinner. This will afford a good opportunity for all to visit the house who wish to see what is being done through it for poor children.
S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

RESERVED SEATS
For the Theatres and Opera to be had at the Metropolitan Hotel Railroad Ticket Office.
H. M. ADAMS, Agent.

OPENING OF MR. JEROME'S PARK SKATING POND.—A CARD.—Ladies, gentlemen, misses and masters requiring the perfect art of skating will call at the private skating rink of Mr. H. GEBHARD'S Gymnasium, 5th-av., corner 22d-st.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BROOKLYN ENTERPRISE.
EXTENSIVE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE HOLIDAY SEASON.

Mr. WM. W. ROSE, of No. 142 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, has this season thrown open to public inspection a remarkably fine stock of books, stationery, toys, and articles of artistic merit, embracing everything in the line of holiday gifts, at the very lowest prices. Importing the finest of these goods himself, he is thus enabled to sell at prices very much less than the cheapest of the New-York houses.

The stock we have examined is equal in variety and quality to that displayed by the most extensive Broadway establishments, while in many respects it excels any in either of the cities, comprising articles of unequaled parlor ornament, such as brackets, trinkets for etegeres, figures of Parian marble, &c., books of the finest styles in both matter and bindings, mosaic woodwork displayed in brackets, unique work-boxes, watch-stands, &c., a very large stock of meerschaum pipes, and all variety of ivory work in the most beautiful forms of trinkets and jewelry.

Several styles of jewelry found in this store are also new in this country, and have been imported by this dealer alone: Flower ornaments of peculiar material in the form of brooches, &c., being the most remarkable for novelty and beauty; works of art of all descriptions, statuary, paintings, basket work, mosaic tables by workmen of France, Italy, Austria and Switzerland, of wonderful finish; perfumery boxes of pearl, shell or silver; inkstands also elaborately inlaid with colored woods, and writing desks similarly ornamented, and innumerable small articles of taste and value, ranging between the most reasonable prices, especially the fine Parian specimens and the mosaics.

One of the most beautiful of the assortment is the Complimentary Christmas and New-Year's Cards, &c., &c. These productions are celebrated in Europe, and consist of an extensive series of designs of great beauty, many of them exquisite examples of the highest style of art, and all in harmony with the season, and intended for transmission to friends on the dawn of the festive day.

The toilet articles and goods intended for parlor, boudoir or personal ornament, are remarkably tasteful, many new in design, but too numerous to be singly noticed.

A special department is composed of toy articles, comprising everything calculated to justify the youthful idea of the generosity of Santa Claus; and here, too, unusually low prices prevail.

The entire stock is the most complete and remarkable, from its artistic beauties, as well as its cheapness that we have ever had presented to us of Brooklyn.

It now behooves our citizens, in availing themselves of the advantages of a selection from an extensive stock, to support this Brooklyn establishment, where they may find, in addition, prices lower and goods better and more varied than presented by any New-York dealer.

We have no doubt that Mr. ROSE'S enterprise will succeed, however, for most Brooklyn buyers are economical, and will bestow their patronage where reason rules the merchant's claims for profits.—*From the Brooklyn Daily Union.*

## BILLIARDS.

A LARGE NUMBER OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND BILLIARD TABLES, with our improved combination cushions, which have been proved to be the most correct and durable cushions ever made. Specimens of our tables that have been in constant use for many years may be seen in the principal hotels and saloons in this City. Parties intending to purchase will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock which is the largest and finest in the world. Boys' tables for Holiday Presents.
PHELAN & COLLANDER, Nos. 63 to 69 Crosby-st.

## AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
THE OPERA.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF
MAX MARETZEK'S ITALIAN OPERA.
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 24, AT 8.
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF THE OPERA,
when will be produced the most successful of all modern comic operas,
CRISPINO E LA COMARE,
(THE COBBLER AND THE FAIRY,)
with its inimitably great cast, including
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
STOCKTON-TESTA, BELLINI, ANTONUCCI,
GEORGIO RONCONI.
Conductor..........................SIGNOR TORRIANI
ON WEDNESDAY, LAST NIGHT BUT ONE,
FIRST AND ONLY TIME THIS SEASON
of Verdi's celebrated opera,
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA,
with a novel and interesting cast, including
MISS E. McCULLOCK
as
AMELIA,
(Her first appearance.)
Miss AMALIA M. HAUCK,
for the first time as
OSCAR THE PAGE,
Mlle. STELLA BONHEUR,
for the first time as
ULRICA.
RAZZOLENI, BELLINI,
DUBREUL, MULLER.
FRIDAY EVENING,
last night of the
OPERA.
THE BARBER OF SEVILLE.
MONDAY AFTERNOON,
Dec. 24 at 1 o'clock,
GRAND BOOTH MATINEE,
for the benefit of
THE MASONIC HALL AND ASYLUM FUND.
EDWIN BOOTH
in the
STRANGER.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 25,
CHRISTMAS NIGHT,
EDWIN BOOTH
will appear in his grand role of the
CARDINAL DUC DE RICHELIEU,
in Lord Lytton's great play of
RICHELIEU.
SPECIAL.
Mr. Stuart has pleasure in stating in reply to the many letters received from parties visiting the City from the country on Christmas, that on
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 26th, at 1 o'clock,
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
will appear in his grand role of
RICHELIEU,
at
A GRAND MATINEE
for this occasion only.
The play will be presented with a powerful cast and with all its splendor of scenery, costumes and appointments.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 27, at 1 o'clock,
GRAND BOOTH AND OPERATIC MATINEE,
for THE BENEFIT
of MR. J. W. LINGARD,
who has sustained so sudden and heavy a calamity.

A CARD.
WINTER GARDEN.
SPECIAL.
Mr. Stuart has pride and pleasure in being enabled to announce that on
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 29,
Mr. BOGUMIL DAWISON
and
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
will appear together at this Theatre in Shakespeare's tragedy of
OTHELLO,
Mr. BOGUMIL DAWISON
(Who will speak in German) appearing as
OTHELLO.
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
as
IAGO.
Ophelia..........................Madame Methua Scheller
Emilia...........................Miss Ida Vernon
Cassio...........................Mr. J. N. Gotthold.
No effort will be spared to place the other characters of the drama in the hands best fitted to represent them.
In order to place within the moderate reach of the public the opportunity of witnessing a performance that must find
AN ABIDING HOME IN DRAMATIC STORY,
the prices have been fixed as follows: Private boxes, $20 and $14; orchestra chairs, $3; reserved seats, $2; admission to parquette and dress circle, $1 50; to family circle, $1.
Seats may now be secured.

WINTER GARDEN.
A CARD.
At a full meeting of managers held on Friday, the 21st, it was unanimously
*Resolved*, That we tender to Mr. Lingard the expression of our sincerest sympathy under the heavy calamity which he has sustained, and of our anxious desire to afford a practical proof of this feeling by tendering to him at the present moment every aid and assistance in our power. That with this view a Committee of Three be appointed, consisting of W. Stuart, M. Maretzek, and G. L. Fox, to make the necessary arrangement for giving effect to this resolution. That the above be published and a copy be sent to Mr. Lingard.
Mr. MAX MARETZEK and W. STUART beg to announce that in furtherance of the above resolution, which has their most cordial indorsement, a combined
GRAND OPERATIC AND BOOTH MATINEE
will take place at this theatre on
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 27.
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH,
and
ALL THE ARTISTS,
having with most cheerful zeal contributed their services.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers,
Messrs. Mark Smith and Lewis Baker
GREAT SUCCESS
OF THE
PARISIAN FAIRY SPECTACLE
OF
CENDRILLON,
now being produced with
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY
AND
MAGNIFICENT WARDROBE,
under the immediate supervision of
Miss SALLIE A. HINCKLEY.
A COMPLETE CORPS DE BALLET OF FIFTY LADIES,
under the direction of
SIGNOR A. GROSSI,
AND A
POWERFUL CAST.
THE FIVE SENSES,
THE MARCH OF CUPID,
THE GROTTO OF GLOW-WORMS,
THE DIAMONDTURES,
THE FAIRY KINGDOM.
For synopsis of scenery and incidents, see bills of the day.
GRAND CENDRILLON MATINEE
SATURDAY, Dec. 29, at 2 o'clock.
CHRISTMAS MATINEE,
TUESDAY, Dec. 25, at 2 o'clock.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
CHRISTMAS WEEK.
TWO PERFORMANCES CHRISTMAS DAY.
Afternoon at 2. Evening at 7.
MISS FANNY HERRING in TEN CHARACTERS.
MR. G. L. FOX in COMIC PANTOMIMES.
THE DOUBLE COMPANY IN SIX PIECES.
Friday—Benefit of the New Bowery Company.

HARTZ TEMPLE OF MYSTERY,
DODWORTH HALL, No. 806 BROADWAY.
CHRISTMAS DAY, at 2 P. M.,
EXTRA PERFORMANCE.
Doors open at 1½. Admission 50 cents; children half price.
TO-MORROW (Monday) at 8 P. M.,
ONE HUNDREDTH PERFORMANCE,
when will be introduced for the first time
M. HARTZ—NEW FEAT,
MULTUM IN PARVO,
with other miracles, including his great success,
THE HEAD IN THE AIR,
and the greatest programme of illusions ever offered to an audience.
Mr. A. SEDGWICK will perform on the English Concertina. Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats $1; for sale in advance at the Hall from 10 till 4. Doors open at 7½.
MATINEE SATURDAY at 2 P. M. Doors open at 1½.
The Chickering Piano is used at these performances.

STEINWAY HALL.
17TH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
SUNDAY, DEC. 23, AT 3 O'CLOCK.
Second appearance of
MR. CHANDON, Basso.
Third appearance of
MR. WENZEL KOPTA, the eminent Violinist,
MR. G. W. COLBY, Pianist.
MR. THEO. THOMAS
and his
CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.
Tickets 50 cents.
Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

CLINTON HALL,
ASTOR-PLACE, BROADWAY.
VALENTINE VOUSDEN,
the great Polynational Mimic, from the Rotunda, Dublin, and London, has the honor of announcing his first appearance in America, in his original entertainment,
THE UNITY OF NATIONS,
MONDAY, and every evening at 8 o'clock.
Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.
MATINEE SATURDAY, AT 2.

REMEMBER THE ORPHANS OF OUR COUNTRY'S BRAVE DEFENDERS.
The Fair of the Home for the children of our soldiers and sailors is now open at the Union General Rooms, corner of Broadway and 23d-st.
The children of the Institution will be present every evening during the week, and also on Christmas Eve, when a Christmas tree will be raised for their benefit.
Miller's Bronze Portraits of LINCOLN and GRANT on exhibition and for sale. Admission 25 cents.

MR. DE CORDOVA
WILL READ DICKENS'
CHRISTMAS CAROL
AT THE BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM,
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, DEC. 26.
Tickets can be had in New-York at Macoy & Herwig's, No. 112 Broadway; Root & Anthony's, No. 21 Nassau-st., and at all music and book stores in Brooklyn.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—"OURS."—Reserved seats can be obtained at THEODORE H. CLARK'S, Importer of Wines and Teas, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

## DANCING

C. H. RIVERS'
BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., corner of Court.
Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing the fashionable quadrilles and figures of the German.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st., for children, ladies and gentlemen. Lessons every day. All dances taught in one quarter; six dances in six lessons.

## WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

KUCKOO CLOCKS,
Wholesale and retail at A. FRANKFIELD & CO., Patentee and sole manufacturer, 209 6th-av. Ladies' watches with secret locket for likeness, besides a great variety of other watches, French clocks, jewelry and silverware at A. FRANKFIELD & CO., No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st. and No. 315 8th-av., corner 26th-st.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SLEIGHS! CARRIAGES!
100 SLEIGHS FOR SALE.
1,000 Straps, Sleigh-bells. C. WITTY'S carriage warerooms, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL ONE-HORSE EXPRESS wagons and three horses for sale, at stables corner Amity and Wooster sts.

HORSES WINTERED—AT GREAT NECK, Long Island, 15 miles from New-York. For terms, apply to JAMES HARPER, No. 137 Court-st., Brooklyn.

## COAL.

COKE.—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, $2 50 PER chaldron in the yard, or $3 50 delivered; orders received by CRAPSER & BURNS, No. 303½ West 18th-st., and JOHN SMITH, corner Avenue C. and East 16th-st. delivered immediately.

## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

### Current Movements and Miscellaneous News—Recent Changes—Parades, Drills and Balls.

The most important topic of interest in National Guard circles, during the past week, was the attempt to elect a Brigadier for the First Brigade. Previous to the election the number of candidates had been narrowed down to two—SPICER and WARD—and the contest appeared to be an easy one, as nearly everybody supposed that the active Colonel of the Twelfth Regiment would be selected for the position, the retired Brigadier being considered as actually beyond the pale. The election was held at the Twelfth Regiment Armory on Monday evening last, being presided over by Brig.-Gen. LLOYD ASPINWALL, commandant of the First Division. The brigade consists of the Second, Twelfth, Seventy-first, Seventy-seventh and Ninety-ninth Regiments of Infantry. Representing these five commands were present twelve field officers, the three first sending a full delegation, while the Seventy-seventh and Ninety-ninth Regiments had only three field officers present in their behalf. When the ballot was called for and made Gen. SPICER received six votes and Col. WARD the same number, thus creating a tie. Upon a motion to reconsider the ballot made, by Col. PARMELE, the balloting was also equally divided, so the election had to be further postponed until to-morrow, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the same place.

#### THE ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

A meeting of the late officers and members of the Third Metropolitan Regiment (One Hundred and Thirty-third New-York Volunteers,) was held on Monday evening last, in room No. 24 of the Cooper Institute. In the absence of Col. CURRY, the Chair was assumed by Lieut.-Col. A. J. ALLAIRE. Sergt. COX, of Company K, acted as Secretary. The meeting was well attended, and proceeded at once to business. Col. ALLAIRE announced that the object of the meeting was to take such measures as would lead to the relief of the widows of those deceased members of the regiment as had died in the service of their country, whether by the bullet or disease, and also to assist any of the surviving members who had claims against the Government yet unsettled. This had been done with much success by the Seventy-ninth. Considerable debate ensued as to the most feasible method of performing these services to the widows of deceased members, and a commendable unanimity was manifested by all present as to the paramount necessity of such steps being taken. As there appeared very little information in regard to the number or residences of these deserving widows and orphans, the meeting was adjourned until the 29th inst., at the same hour and place. Those interested in this praiseworthy movement are requested to attend and present their claims for aid.

#### THE THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

In General Orders, No. 13, dated Headquarters Thirty-seventh Regiment, New-York, Dec. 3, Col. FARRAR announces that all orders now in force relating to the drill and discipline of this command are revoked. The field and line officers will assemble, for instruction, at the Armory, on the following evenings, at 8 o'clock: Monday, Dec. 31; Wednesday, Jan. 9; Saturday, Jan. 19; Tuesday, Jan. 29. At these drills officers will appear in uniform cap, coat or jacket, citizen's pants, and side arms. The non-commissioned officers will assemble at the same hour and place for instruction on the following evenings: Monday, Dec. 24; Wednesday, Jan. 2; Friday, Jan. 11; Monday, Jan. 21; Thursday, Jan. 31.

Capts. ROOME, COX and DES MARETS are appointed a Board of Examination, whose duty it shall be to order before said Board the non-commissioned officers of the several companies for examination in the School of the Soldier; if, upon the recommendation of this Board, it be ascertained that there are those holding warrants as non-commissioned officers, who are manifestly unfit to discharge the duties of their offices, their warrants will be annulled, and others chosen to fill their places, to whom warrants will be issued after they shall have been favorably reported on by said Board. This Board will convene without delay. *Resignations*—Lieut.-Col. C. M. CATLIN, First Lieut. C. L. TERRY. First Sergeants of companies will return in writing to the Adjutant at the armory, on Saturday of each week hereafter, a list of names of the members of their respective companies, including commissioned officers absent from company drill, for the week in which such report is made. Said reports to be countersigned by commandants of companies. In compliance with Brigade Orders of this date, a Court-martial for trial of delinquents for parade of the 26th of November, ult., from non-commissioned officers' drill, and the above battalion drill, will be held at the armory, on Monday evening, Jan. 14, prox., at 7:30 o'clock. The attention of delinquents is called to the absolute necessity of appearing before this Court. Major GEORGE M. DUSENBERRY is appointed presiding officer.

#### THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT CONCERT.

On Friday evening last the long talked-of concert of the Seventy-first Regimental Band took place at Steinway Hall. The hall was comfortably filled by a large and appreciative audience, mainly composed of the members of the regiment and their friends. Prof. DOWNING and his admirable band were ably assisted by Mme. VARIAN HOFFMAN, Messrs. J. R. THOMAS, EDWARD BOEHM, F. DIETZ and ED. HOFFMAN, who were repeatedly encored and rapturously received, as is usual with these distinguished artists.

#### SEVENTH REGIMENT PROMENADE CONCERT.

The fourth promenade concert of Grafulla's Seventh Regiment National Guard Band took place last evening at the regimental armory, over Tompkins Market. The present season is the sixth of the series, and from past indications will prove fully as successful as any previous year. Despite the inclement weather prevailing, the concert was well attended. The fifth concert will take place on Saturday, Jan. 5, 1867.

#### RECENT CHANGES.

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief, National Guard, State of New-York, during the week ending Dec. 15, 1866:

*Second Regiment of Infantry.*—Alexander F. Mulligan, First Lieutenant, Nov. 28, *vice* Chapman, removed from district; Wm. F. Ransom, Second Lieutenant, Nov. 28, original vacancy.

*Third Regiment of Infantry.*—Henry Collyer, Quartermaster, Nov. 30, *vice* Biennenthal, term expired; Adam Mullers, First Lieutenant, Dec. 11, *vice* Rappenhagen, resigned; Henry Berge, Second Lieutenant, Nov. 30, *vice* Schnale, resigned; Hemon H. Kinken, Second Lieutenant, Nov. 30, *vice* Stein, resigned.

*Fifth Regiment of Infantry.*—Carl Marquardt, Adjutant, Dec. 1, *vice* W. Dichel, promoted; Edward R. Hollsworth, Engineer, Dec. 1, *vice* Bredt, term expired; Edward S. Brehm, Quartermaster, Dec. 1, *vice* Hollsworth, promoted.

*Sixteenth Regiment of Infantry.*—David S. Sherrill, Captain, Oct. 13, *vice* H. M. Topping, resigned; S. Lawrence Hedges, Second Lieutenant, Oct. 13, *vice* N. Concklin, resigned; Theodore F. Haines, Captain, Nov. 22, *vice* J. F. Remington, resigned; A. Smith Edwards, First Lieutenant, Nov. 22, *vice* Robert Halsey, resigned; Perry F. Hicks, Captain, Dec. 6, *vice* George E. Coe, resigned; Wm. H. Pullis, First Lieutenant, Dec. 6, *vice* John Daggett, resigned.

*Twenty-ninth Regiment of Infantry.*—Isaac Holmes, First Lieutenant, Sept. 11, *vice* V. Holt, removed from district; Smith Hovey, First Lieutenant, Sept. 4, *vice* R. Williams, promoted.

*Fifty-second Regiment of Infantry.*—Wm. W. Smithson, Captain, Nov. 23, *vice* George A. Deleree, promoted.

*Seventy-first Regiment of Infantry.*—Robert B. Hall, Second Lieutenant, April 5, *vice* Fenlay, resigned.

*Eighty-fourth Regiment of Infantry.*—Findley Coles, First Lieutenant, Nov. 13, *vice* Harry Coles, resigned; Charles Birch, Second Lieutenant, Nov. 13, *vice* Coles, promoted.

*Eighty-eighth Regiment of Infantry.*—Charles J. Bacon, Assistant Surgeon, June 4, *vice* John E. Hamel, resigned.

*Howitzer Battery, Eleventh Brigade.*—Ira L. Beebe, First Lieutenant, Dec. 3, *vice* J. S. Amoore, promoted; Philip H. Amoore, Jr., Second Lieutenant, Dec. 3, *vice* Ira L. Beebe, promoted.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard, State of New-York, have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the two weeks ending Dec. 15, 1866:

Dec. 8—Third Infantry, Thomas Bettridge, First Lieutenant, removed from district; Tenth Infantry, James R. Harris, Lieut.-Colonel, physical disability; Thirteenth Infantry, W. Augustus McKee, Lieut.-Colonel, expiration of term of service; Thirteenth Infantry, Dauphin S. Hine, Engineer, declined; Thirteenth Infantry, A. H. Williams, First Lieutenant, declined; Thirteenth Infantry, John H. Winser, Second Lieutenant, declined; Fourteenth Infantry, John Vliet, Adjutant, declined; Twenty-second Infantry, Timothy W. Miller, Colonel, declined; Thirty-seventh Infantry, Charles M. Catlin, Lieut.-Colonel, declined; Fifty-eighth Infantry, C. K. Sanders, First Lieutenant, declined; Ninety-sixth Infantry, William Kaisor, Second Lieutenant, left the district; Ninety-sixth Infantry, Nicholas Heines, First Lieutenant, physical disability.

Dec. 15—First Infantry, Thomas Burke, Second Lieutenant, ill health; First Infantry, Wm. H. Roach, Captain, ill health; Second Infantry, Joseph Corbit, Second Lieutenant, term of service expired; Second Infantry, John Boyd, Chaplain, term of service expired; Second Infantry, James Galligher, Captain, ill health; Second Infantry, Owen Moran, First Lieutenant, term of service expired; Twenty-first Infantry, Frank Rosch, Second Lieutenant, term of service expired; Twenty-first Infantry, John Michael, First Lieutenant, term of service expired; Eighty-ninth Infantry, Henry Irish, Captain, term of service expired; Ninety-eighth Infantry, Charles R. Bunting, First Lieutenant, removed from district; One Hundred and Fifth Infantry, Marvin M. Hess, First Lieutenant, physical disability.

#### THE LIGHT-GUARD PARADE.

Agreeably to orders the members of Company A, Seventy-first Regiment, (Light-Guard,) paraded on Monday last, under command of Capt. W. G. TOMPKINS, for the double purpose of inaugurating their new Armory and making their regular Winter parade in Light-Guard uniform. The Guard were most unfortunate in the selection of the day for the parade, as the recent snow and rainstorm made the streets almost impassable, and, as a natural consequence, the number of muskets parading was not as large as it otherwise would have been. When the line was formed the Orderly reported fourteen files front, and the command was formed in two platoons. The members wore their bearskin shakos and regulation overcoats, and the appearance of the guard on the pavement was a creditable one, despite the deplorable state of the streets. The line of march was down Broadway to Wall-street, through William-street to Exchange-place, through Broad-street to Wall, up Broadway to Fourteenth-street, and through Fifth-avenue, Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue to their new armory, Nos. 239 and 241 Fourth-avenue. DOWNING'S Seventy-first Regiment Band furnished the music, and the battalion attracted considerable attention from those old New-Yorkers who remember the Light Guard when regiments and brigades were unheard of. The day's proceedings were appropriately closed by a collation at the armory, at which the customary toasts were drank and the usual jollity prevailed, amidst which the guardsmen forgot the discomforts of their parade.

#### THE FIFTH REGIMENT.

The following announcements are made by Col. MEYER, of the Fifth Regiment, as found in a recent order:

*Regimental Staff Changes.*—Charles Marquardt, Adjutant, in place of William Dickel, promoted; Edward R. Hollsworth, Captain of Engineers, in place of Ernst Bredt, time of service expired; E. S. Brehm, Quartermaster, in place of E. R. Hollsworth, promoted; Louis F. Georger, Commissary; W. F. Lutz, Assistant Quartermaster, in place of E. S. Brehm, promoted; William Thurman, Surgeon; Edmund Webber, Assistant Surgeon; Adam Domis, Sergeant-Major; Henry Altenbrandt, Quartermaster-Sergeant; F. W. Strumpf, Commissary-Sergeant; Phillip C. Muller, Hospital Steward; Christian Disch, Ordnance-Sergeant; F. Wannemacher, Bandmaster; Chas. Berchet, Drum-Major; F. Heinicke, Chief Bugler; Emil Coenen, Color-bearer; Hermann Koehler, Color-bearer; G. H. Leichtweiss, Color-bearer; L. Maisch, Right General Guide; F. Lutz, Left General Guide; Henry Dreisigacker, Engineer Sergeant. The following drills by divisions, armed and equipped, in fatigue uniform, will take place at the regimental armory, Nos. 156—160 Hester-street. Line to be formed at 8 o'clock P. M., each time by the sergeant-major or a non-commissioned staff officer, who will act as Adjutant. Division Companies D and A, Friday, the 4th, and Monday, the 14th January, 1867; Division Companies G and B, Friday, the 11th and Wednesday, the 16th January, 1867; Division Companies C and K, Thursday, the 10th, and Monday, the 21st January, 1867; Division Companies H and E, Wednesday, the 9th, and Tuesday, the 15th January, 1867; Division Companies F and I, Thursday, the 3d, and Tuesday, the 8th January, 1867.

#### CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL FOR THE DISABLED HEROES.

We would call attention to the efforts making to provide a "Christmas Festival" for the disabled heroes of the late war—now collected together at the "Soldier's Home," at Albany, New-York. These men illustrate in themselves that they have nobly "borne the battle," and performed their whole duty to their country. They are, therefore, the worthy subjects of our highest respect and care, and should be remembered on the coming festive day. As we sit around the "Christmas fire" on that day, it will be pleasant to know that the nation's defenders are being made happy and comfortable through our instrumentality. Funds are just now needed for this patriotic purpose by the Superintendent of the "Home," Col. L. C. WILSON, who, by reason of having just received his appointment, is unable to move earlier in his efforts to this end. The number of men at the Home is 265, all crippled and maimed for life.

It affords us pleasure to make this mention of the entertainment in their behalf, and bespeak the sympathy and material aid of our citizens to Col. WILSON in his undertaking. Gen. CHAS. W. DARLING No. 544 Broadway, has kindly offered to receive the contributions of our readers for the above purpose.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The field officers of the Fourteenth New-York Volunteers announce that Chaplain C. E. HEWES, having kindly volunteered to devote his time to the preparation of a sketch of a history of the regiment, they respectfully recommend those having any material at their disposal which might be of service in making up the record, to communicate the same to the Chaplain, who will undoubtedly prepare an interesting volume. Chaplain HEWES was an eye-witness to the battles of Gaines Hill, Malvern Hill, and other engagements in which the Fourteenth participated.

Gov. FENTON has issued a commission of Brevet Captain to Lieut. THOMAS MAXWELL. Lieut. MAXWELL served with credit in the Griswold Cavalry, which command was raised in Troy.

Lieut. OWEN HALE, of Troy, has received a commission as First Lieutenant in the Seventh Regiment of regular Cavalry. This was the rank held by him in the volunteer service during the war. Lieut. HALE served with distinction during the war, doing good service with the First Mounted Rifles. So excellent was his record that he was appointed upon the sole ground of merit as set forth in letters written by officers under whom he had served. The fact of his being accorded his volunteer rank in the regular army is in itself the best testimonial of his services. Lieut. HALE is to be stationed at Fort Riley, Kansas.

An election was held on Friday evening, at the armory of the Twenty-second Regiment, to fill the vacant Colonelcy of that command, rendered so by the resignation of Col. COX. There were twenty-two officers present at the election, which was presided over by Col. MAIDHOFF, commanding the Fourth Brigade. Lieut.-Col. POST was the first candidate offered, his name being followed by that of Col. HIRAM DURYEA, formerly of the Fifth New-York Volunteers. Before the ballot was called for a third candidate was offered, by the name of Brevet Major-Gen. SHALER being presented. In consequence of the evident enthusiasm manifested for this last candidate, the formality of a ballot was dispensed with, and the election of Gen. SHALER was made unanimous, both Col. DURYEA'S and Col. POST'S names being withdrawn. It is not yet known, however, whether the General will accept the Colonelcy or not. Should he decline the honor, there is every reason for saying that Col. DURYEA will be the next choice of the Board of Officers.

Company D, of the Fourteenth Regiment, Capt. BALDWIN, held their annual social reunion on Wednesday evening last, the 19th inst., at River's Academy, Court-street, Brooklyn, and had a very pleasant time. The floor was under the management of Sergts. MAES and TOMPKINS.

The commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the Forty-seventh Regiment will assemble at the armory for military instruction on Saturday evening, Dec. 22, and on every Saturday evening thereafter until further orders, at 7:30 o'clock. Exercises will commence at 7:45 o'clock. Color Sergts. MCCORMICK and MENDES will be present with a small color. Absence from these drills will qualify non-commissioned officers for reduction.

Company H, of the Fourth Regiment, (Zouaves) were surprised while at drill, on Monday night, by a jolly company of maskers. Several of the leading officers of the regiment were present during the evening. The affair was a most agreeable one.

Company H, of the Seventy-first Regiment, gave a ball at the Everett Rooms, corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth-street, under the name of the Vosburgh Social Club. It was highly successful.

The right wing of the Fourteenth Regiment held a battalion drill at their armory, on Wednesday evening, Col. FOWLER acted as instructor. On Friday evening the left wing held a drill, both were tolerably well attended.

It is rumored that Maj. TOWNSEND, of the Twenty-second Regiment, has tendered his resignation.

The Fourth Regiment, Col. HULL, will hold battalion drills at the State Arsenal, on Seventh-avenue, on the evenings of Thursday Jan. 3, Friday Jan. 11, and Wednesday, Jan. 23.

Owing to the indisposition of Gen. BURGER, the battalion drill of the Third Regiment, ordered for last Thursday evening, was unavoidably postponed.

The Promenade Concerts by HOLDING'S Thirty-seventh Regiment Band have been discontinued; reason not known.

Gen. BURGER, commanding the Second Brigade, has ordered an election for Lieutenant-Colonel in the Fifth Regiment, rendered vacant by Col. MEYER'S promotion, to be held at the Regimental Armory, Nos. 156 and 160 Hester-street, on the 28th instant. Maj. HILLENBRAND will no doubt be elected.

Regimental balls will be soon given by the Fourth and Fifth Regiments of Infantry. The Zouaves intend giving an exhibition drill at the same time.

The Webster Light-Guard ball, (Company E, Twelfth Regiment,) given at Irving Hall on Tuesday evening, was a success, as such occasions usually are. Seldom has so many of the officers of the Twelfth been seen together at a ball. The music furnished by the regimental band did not strike us favorably, however. The exhibition by the drum corps was a good one; Drum-major STRUBE studied under a good master while with DURYEE'S Zouaves in the field.

Col. CLARK, commanding the Seventh Regiment, announces that drills by division and battalion will commence at the regimental armory after the 1st of January; officers' and non-commissioned officers' skeleton drills following.

The Lindsey Blues' ball, which took place on Wednesday night last, at Irving Hall, was a grand affair. The attendance was a most fashionable one, and the hall was crowded. Messrs. TURNER, ROBERTS and SEELEY were the Floor Committee, and Messrs. VAN COTT, LAKE and FRICKEY acted as the Committee of Reception.

The charges and specifications preferred against Col. DENNIS C. MINTON, of the First Cavalry, having been withdrawn by Capt. FISCHER, the Court-martial ordered to investigate the case has been dissolved by Brig.-Gen. ASPINWALL, and Col. MINTON was released from arrest. The Colonel has tendered his resignation, and the same has been forwarded to Albany.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment held a battalion drill on Wednesday evening, at the State Arsenal. The drill passed off with credit to the command, though there was some apparent stiffness in the officers' movements. The succeeding battalion drills of this command will take place as follows: On Monday evening, Jan. 21, 1867; Monday, Feb. 18, 1867, and Monday, March 11, 1867.

The invitation hop of Company I, Seventy-first Regiment, will take place on Tuesday evening, Jan. 8, at the Everett Rooms.

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## The Arago and Fulton Offered at Auction—They are Bid In for $300,000.

Yesterday the steamships *Arago* and *Fulton*, of the New-York and Havre Steamship Company's Line, were offered at auction. The attendance at the sale was small, very few persons being present except those immediately interested in the matter. At 12 o'clock Mr. JOHN H. DRAPER, the auctioneer, read the terms of sale, stating that both vessels would be sold together, that the Company would put new shafts in them, and would pay for the repairs already ordered; that five per cent. of the purchase money must be paid immediately after the sale, and the remainder in cash or approved bills with interest added, on delivery of the vessels; that the *Arago* is now on a voyage to Europe, and that she is expected to return about the 10th of February.

The vessels were then put up, and the only bid received was one for $300,000, at which price they were knocked down to Mr. LEONARD W. JEROME, who is understood to have bought them in for the Company.

The vessels are each about 300 feet in length and 2,300 tons burden. They were built in 1856, and were then great favorites with the traveling public. The line, like many others, suspended operations during the war, but in October of last year recommenced operations. In the meantime, however, the English, French and German companies had built and were running much faster vessels between this country and Europe; and travelers, as might have been expected, patronized those vessels that carried them quickest to their destinations. It soon became apparent that the old line would not pay, and for the last few months the *Arago* and *Fulton* have been running at a dead loss to their owners. Hence the attempt to dispose of them yesterday. On Monday a meeting of the directors will take place, when it will be determined what shall be done with the vessels.

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## CASTLE GARDEN.

### Experiences of an English Emigrant—Description of the Emigrant Depot at Castle Garden—The First Night There—Despondent Emigrants—Difficulty of Obtaining Situations—Wreck of the Scotland.

The daybreak of a bright Autumn morning beamed over the magnificent Bay of New-York City as the ship *Scotland*, conveying some 300 emigrants from the Old World, fired a salute and cast anchor in the roadstead, amid the ringing cheers of passengers and crew. It was right pleasant—after a passage somewhat protracted, but, for the season of the year, unprecedentedly propitious—to at length enter the haven where we would be. With the exception of two or three nights of turbulent weather and hyperborean blasts as she passed the Banks of Newfoundland, where many a noble ship has met her fate, the voyage of the *Scotland* was a most favorable one, and for days and days we floated over the Atlantic on a sea so level and under a sky so calm that a pleasure yacht might have sailed over it in safety. It was indeed exhilarating, after days and nights of durance in cabin and on deck, with the ever-same boundless blue and green of firmament and sea, with only now and then a ship in sight, or the wild wheeling sea-gull on the vessel's track, to come in view of something like land and the great City of the world's commonwealth, New-York. It was sunrise in the New World! and a glorious and electrifying sight it was, as the sun, about to ascend the horizon, flooded cloud, sky, bay and seaboard, shipping and the surrounding scenery with streaks of gold and purple—the great City itself, and its sister cities of Brooklyn and New-Jersey, waking up as it were at some celestial summons out of the dreamy darkness of the night.

> "Fair was the day, in short, earth, sea and sky
> Beamed like a bright-eyed face that laughs out openly."

The steamtug *Birkbeck* having come alongside, was engaged for a considerable time in transhipping the luggage, till at length we were safely landed on the threshold of Castle Garden, glad and grateful to set foot on the *terra firma* of the free, and rest our weary limbs and sea-worn souls and systems under the wing and welcome of its refuge. Here again at the landing stage, during the process of the second transhipment, a further opportunity was presented of viewing the river scenery, now diversified with its swift-moving, mansion-looking steamers, which fairly astonished the weak eyes and nerves of those accustomed only to the liliputian streams and *petit maitre* miniature landscapes of England and Europe. Truly the approach to New-York is one of the most splendid and imposing in the world. Talk about the approach by the Thames to London Bridge, by the Mersey to Liverpool, by the Seine to Paris, or the Lagune to Venice! Why, you might as well compare the aforesaid muddy Thames to the great father of waters, the Mississippi, or British Snowdon and the Malvern Hills to the Rocky Mountains. Things European dwindle, as it were, into specks and points infinitesimal before these stupendous stretchings and these bold outspreadings. It is Hyperion to a Satyr, a wash hand-basin to a bay, and never do you so completely realize the old schoolboy reminiscence. *Sic parvis componere magna solebam.* As it always happens when the attention is deeply absorbed, or the mind rapt in admiration, something extraneous steps in to mar the meditation, just as on some Summer evening when the landscape is all lovely and serene some grasshopper or bull-frog disturbs the quietude, so illustrating the potent truth of but "one step from the sublime to the ridiculous." A bystander, in a strong Hibernian brogue, volunteers the erudite observation, "Arrah, Pat, and what do you think of Dublin Bay after that," while another from Cockney Land apostrophizes a companion, and asks him what about the breadth of Old Father Thames at Putney.

We had seen multitudes of churches, public buildings, factories, stores, and other structures, as we steamed up the Bay, but the one we had now arrived at, Castle Garden, attracted particular attention, principally, in all probability, from its being the emigrants' destination. The eye of a military man would have singled it out first and foremost as a structure pertaining to his profession, while the eye of a civilian or of an ordinary observer would have taken it for a huge reservoir or gas-holder. The landing stage is all alive with the officers of the Emigration Commissioners and the Custom-house, and while they are engaged in their duties, the more curious are all on the *qui vive* to ascertain what can be the nature and object of the structure before them. Although appropriated to the purposes of an emigrant depot, it turns out to be an old fortress or castle, and remains one of the great landmarks or trophies in that eternally memorable struggle—the first great war of independence. It was built by the British in 1812, after the model of the Martello towers of the old country, when they entertained the fond but futile hope of colonizing, or, in the language (Heaven save the mark) of modern diplomacy, "annexing" America to Great Britain, and has stood dismantled and in memoriam ever since. The building is of red granite, of tremendous thickness, circular in form, and furnished with portholes and platforms, so that it is available at any moment for the defence of the harbor, only requiring a garrison and a few grim Dahlgrens to impart to it its real character.

Truly strange and checkered is the history of this structure. After the first war, and when the peace and prosperity of the City were in their zenith, the building was converted into a saloon for the amusement of the people, and has on occasions held as many as 4,000 people, when JENNY LIND, the Swedish Nightingale, and MARIO and GRISI electrified with their melody the musical *élite* of New-York. Here also JULLIEN wielded his magic and memorable baton before thousands at his promenade concert. The building has also since been devoted to religious services and the meetings of mechanic' institutions. Although the saying of SHAKESPEARE be trite, yet the ever freshness of it as a truism, both to men and things—"To what strange uses do we come at last!"—is curiously applicable in this case, for now more marvellous still we have the structure devoted to one of the noblest of humanitarian uses, that of a depot, established by a paternal Republic for the strangers and children of other lands who seek its shores in such undiminished shoals.

All being ready, the emigrants proceed in a body up the corridor into the interior of the building, their boxes and baggage being removed to the luggage warehouses, and here they range themselves in order on the seats. In front of them, and in the centre of the building, which is lit by a glass dome, stand a staff of some dozen gentlemen, all busily engaged in making arrangements for facilitating the movements and promoting the settlement of the newly-arrived emigrants. Each emigrant, man, woman and child, passes up in rotation to the Bureau, and gives to the registrar his or her name and destination, as a check upon the return of the Captain of the vessel, who gives the name, place of birth, age and occupation. One of the leading officers connected with the bureau of Information then mounts a rostrum, and addressing the assembled emigrants, tells them that such as are not otherwise provided for, or prepared to pay for their accommodation, can find shelter under the roof of that building; that advice and information of the best and most reliable kind can be had relative to tickets for railway and steamer to take them East, West, North or South; as to the best means of obtaining employment, for which a register is kept in the Intelligence Department of the institution; also as to the best and most expeditious routes to take, with facilities for corresponding with friends, and of changing money at the Bureau of Exchange.

The Intelligence Department is largely resorted to by emigrants, inasmuch as there they can obtain information as to probable situations without fee, for which outside they are asked $2 by the employment agents. A careful supervision is exercised by the office as to the suitability and respectability of the parties on both sides. All this is well and wisely done for the protection of the emigrant, who would otherwise, if left to himself, become the prey of sharpers, boarding-house "runners," "scalpers," loafers, *et id genus omne*. Such as are ill or invalid are at once sent to the State Hospital, where they receive the best of medical treatment and general attention. A tolerable estimate may be formed of the work and labor devolving on the establishment, when it is remembered that during the past month of November, 17,280 emigrants had arrived at Castle Garden, or a grand total of 219,830 to that date since the beginning of the year; while according to the latest return made up to Thursday last, the total number of arrivals from January to Dec. 5, had reached the enormous number of 222,494, being an increase of 26,142 over the corresponding period of the preceding year—all permeating and passing through the great artery of life and labor at Castle Garden. The advantages conferred by the regulations of the institution are developed every day in the shield of protection that, by means of its advice, information and police, it confers on the unsuspecting emigrant and on the unprotected female, the friendless, the orphan and the widow.

Such is Castle Garden as a great national refuge for the emigrant from all lands. It has nothing to parallel it on the continent of Europe. It stands alone in its noble and utilitarian character.

#### A NIGHT IN CASTLE GARDEN.

It was nearly evening before all the business connected with the emigrant department was over and the emigrants began to settle down in their new locality, and the building being lit up with gas gave a more cheerful aspect to the interior, and enabled us to survey the somewhat novel scene before us. You would at first imagine, were you not painfully conscious to the contrary, that all those human beings seated on the benches had assembled to witness some theatrical entertainment. On looking right and left, an arrangement will be observed to have been effected since the emigrants marched in miscellaneously—the Germans and Dutch, who form by far the most numerous body, being parceled off into the eastern portion of the building, which is separated from the other portion, which contains indiscriminately English, Irish, Scotch and French. Two large iron stoves, between four and five feet high, fed with plentiful supplies of anthracite, and throwing out considerable heat, occupy each end of these apartments, one being set apart for the males and the other for the females. In a far corner of each compartment is a kind of refectory, where for fifteen or 20 cents you can obtain half a pint of coffee, a roll, cheese or butter; but many of the emigrants appeared to prefer purchasing their own tea and coffee, and preparing it in tin utensils in the stoves. There are two water-taps and an iron ladle at each end of the division, from which draughts of the Croton are in constant request, nothing in the shape of wine, lager-beer or spirits being allowed to be sold upon the premises. Two very civil and intelligent watchmen reconnoitre during the night to keep order and attend upon the emigrants, both having served their country in the late war. One will not very readily forget his first nights' sojourn at Castle Garden. They were indeed *noctes notanda*—anything but *noctes ambrosianæ*—its hard boards anything but a bed of roses. Having determined to rough it with our travelling companions, who could not afford a dollar for their bed and breakfast, we essayed a sleep, but vainly. Somnus had no compassion on the denizens of Castle Garden, however much they may invoke him, for such is the cold, comfortless, sepulchral character of the place, (this, it is only fair to state, was the experience of the writer before the building had been placed in thorough repair,) arising from the wind whistling through the open casemates, doors and windows, combined with the tantamara of tongues, the squalling of children and the erratic ramblings round about of a colony of rats that it was impossible to obtain repose, even after a fortnight's rocking to and fro and reeling in the *Scotland*, the snug hammock of which was a comparative paradise to this.

Those who were unable to sleep rose and stood round the stoves. One subject of conversation adverted to with melancholy interest had reference to the suspected murder of one of the emigrants as the *Scotland* was leaving Liverpool. At all events, the body of a respectably-dressed man, with a letter in his pocket was found stowed away in one of the recesses of the engine-room, some 30 feet below deck, and in a place the seamen and firemen affirm where it could not have got by accident or a fall. The supposition is that the man was first murdered on board, and then secreted below. The head and body were dreadfully mutilated. On being discovered the body was wrapped, with some fire bars, in canvas and thrown overboard. We are not aware whether any report of this mysterious affair was made to the Emigration Commissioners or to the British Consul either here or at Liverpool, but it was a matter that called for investigation, and cast a gloom over the passengers for the remainder of her voyage. Every one, through the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, is now familiar with the ultimate unhappy fate of the *Scotland* on her return voyage, the fourteenth that she had made in and out in the service of the Transatlantic Emigration and of the National Steamship Companies. But there was one interesting incident illustrative of the sagacity and fidelity of a Newfoundland dog on board the derelict vessel, the *Kate Dyer*, that deserves to be recorded. Just after the vessel was run down by the *Scotland* and about to sink, the dog was seen to rush into the water and endeavor to rescue a youth from the watery grave that awaited him. Three successive times the dog dragged the body of the boy from the sinking ship, and a third time it slipped from him; foiled in his attempt he stood for a minute or two more howling and mournfully watching the scene, until, in desperation, he made a fourth attempt to float the body, but with no greater success than before; unsuccessful in saving the life of the lad, the Captain and crew of the *Scotland*, who had been intently watching the efforts of the noble animal, rewarded him by saving his life and hauling him in safety on board ship amid the cheers and congratulations of the crew.

As may be imagined, much of the conversation of the sleepless emigrants that night was directed to the good or bad fortune they had met with during the day in quest of situations and employment, and many came back reporting dolefully and despondently in that respect. Bakers, butchers, boiler-makers, gardeners, grooms, and in fact masters of almost every calling to be found in the book of trades, all stated how they had canvassed the various establishments in the great City during the day, and had found, with some few exceptions, that they were all full, and that no help or hands were wanted. Never were the advertisement columns of the TIMES and other papers, for "help wanted," devoured with such avidity or the few cents for their purchase invested in them with such readiness, and it is gratifying to state that in very many instances they led to the procurement for the poor emigrant of a billet and a home. The report of a second and subsequent day's pursuit of employment under difficulties showed a much more gratifying result. Some had been temporarily, and others conditionally, engaged, either in factories or at farm-work, the latter at $12 a month and their keep, while many who had not succeeded were kindly sent, by order of the Commissioners, to Ward's Island, to be employed in miscellaneous work about the State Hospital and grounds, or to work at their respective trades, for which they received their board and lodging in return, until something better could be obtained for them. Most of the strong, healthy girls and young women, principally Irish, succeed, through the agency of the Labor Department of the Commissioners, in obtaining situations as housemaids, nursemaids, milliners, sewing-machine hands and dressmakers, and in a few days bid adieu to the sheltering care of Castle Garden. At one time, when matters looked very discouraging in the way of getting work, and many of the emigrants, after disposing of their wearing apparel, were reduced to their last few cents, the propriety of waiting in a body on the British Consul was mooted, but the suggestion was not carried out in that form. One or two, however, did venture, in their individual capacity, to wait on that functionary, and after making a statement of their forlorn and embarassed condition, were informed, to their great discomfiture and chagrin, that the Consul, although the representative of Great Britain for the protection and assistance of British subjects, had no power to render them relief, pecuniarily or otherwise, and that all he had the power of doing was to give assistance to seamen in shipwreck or distress. A poor Frenchman, who had been a waiter in Leicester-square, reduced to his last *sous*, also waited on the French Consul, and was told to "go to Castle Garden." A similar application to a Society entitled the St. George's Society, having the reputation in England of being a good Samaritan body of gentlemen who relieved and assisted Englishmen on their arrival here, met with a similar result, it being explained by the Secretary that the limited funds at the command of the Society were appropriated to the assistance, not of emigrant Englishmen, but of needy natives and of indigent men and women far advanced in years. Well, with such Job's comforters as these, might the aid of Providence be invoked by the poor emigrant! Still, as a pleasing set-off to all this, many were the little incidents told of the hospitality and charity shown by residents and natives to the new comers in their difficulty—such as the giving them a day's work and a dollar, or a hearty meal and information as to the best means of getting work, showing a genuine sympathy and fellow-feeling on the part of those who had once been adrift and in difficulty themselves. Among the emigrants that came out on the *Scotland*, were three or four poor fellows who turned out to be "stow-aways"—that is to say, persons who had stowed themselves away clandestinely on board, anxious to get across, and willing to run the risk of doing so, even at the risk of three months' hard labor. They were not discovered until the vessel neared New-York, when every man was challenged for his ticket, and of course, in these cases, there being none to produce, the interlopers were detected and taken before the Captain, who at first threatened to exhibit them in irons on the quarterdeck, but relenting, on second consideration, in his more serious intentions, he determined, after the administration of a few cuffs and a severe shaking from one of the mates, on making them work the remainder of their passage, and forthwith, the ship being short of hands, set them about swabbing the decks and helping the firemen in the coal bunks. And right glad were our "stowaways" of the mercy shown them, seeing that they had all along secured, and would continue to do so, food and lodging to the end of the voyage. At one time it was seriously contemplated by some of the more desponding and disappointed to turn "stowaway," and return from whence they came, in spite of being made the laughing-stock of those at home; and some half-dozen, who could not be induced "to wait a little longer," actually went on board to return with the *Scotland*.

A very noticeable thing among the miscellaneous crowd was the attention paid by the Irish portion of it to their devotions. Invariably as vesper and matin time drew nigh, men and women scattered here and there were to be seen upon their knees in supplication. At least one-third of the emigrants by the *Scotland* were Irish, most of them vigorous, spirited young men, many of them bent on joining the Fenian brotherhood, and speaking enthusiastically of its progress. There were two or three young priests among the number. It is astonishing how the Irish take to this country, and no wonder when it is remembered how differently they are treated to what they are in the old, of which they speak with great bitterness of spirit. Many are the weeping eyes and widowed hearts, that now under the great exodus going on are leaving their native shores, and it is understood that in the Spring the number of new-comers, more particularly from the counties of Waterford, Wexford and Cork, will be enormous. They know they can find a free home in the far west, and that they will be treated with kindness—kindness that great key to goodwill and willingness of every man's heart, the want of which on the part of England and the English people, not less than their political wrongs and maltreatment, has been the great secret of the inveterate and vendetta-like feeling and alienation of Ireland from the mother country. In the States they no longer have "the country" thrown in their face, and "no Irish need apply" is never heard in dealing with Americans. There was one among the group of women who was the object of great commiseration. She had lost her little one on the voyage, from fever, and the poor child had to be thrown overboard, she, poor mother, being left, like Rachel, weeping for her child and would not be comforted because it was no more. It is indeed a sad thing to have to hide one's offspring in the grave on land, but there is something about death and burial in the cold canvas winding-sheet at sea, in a fathomless grave, yet harder and more galling. It is pitiable to perceive the condition of some of the young women who arrive from the mother country in the family way, though it is at the same time satisfactory to think that they will not aid in swelling the huge holocaust of infanticide there, but that their offspring, cherished and taken care of with the mothers by the State Hospital here, will form additions to the future population. There was no prohibition against "smoking" at the Garden, his pipe being one of the prime comforts and companions of the poor immigrant in all his vicissitudes and trials, and the fragrant weed was freely indulged in, the more so as it was very properly prohibited, excepting on deck, during the voyage, or if indulged in, it was at the risk of being put in irons by the Captain. Two stories were told of two adventures in one of the least reputable parts of the City, not a stone's throw from Castle Garden, which if true, or of more frequent occurrence, call for serious investigation. A mulatto man from Liverpool, going down South to the cotton plantations with which he was connected, states that on one occasion he went into one of the lager-bier saloons; and having occasion to go into the back part of the premises, through a long and dingy corridor, when at the end the gas-light was suddenly extinguished, and hearing some mysterious movements, and mindful not only of his life, but watch and money, he precipitately and successfully recovered his way back and immediately left the suspicious premises and people, from which he heartily congratulated himself on his escape. Another emigrant went, the day after his landing, into a lager-beer shop kept by an Irishman, in Washington-street, without knowing the character of the locality, had a glass of beer, and sat down to rest himself, and, being rather travel-worn and weary, after being about ten minutes in the bar unconsciously closed his eyes. Suddenly the brute of a bartender, in a rude Irish brogue, ordered him to get up and go out. Taken by surprise at the abruptness of the treatment, the poor emigrant stood and stared, when the ruffian seized a heavy wooden club in the corner, and, uttering an imprecation about the English, threatened to smash his customer's brains out, and as he slowly left the place, actually hit him a heavy blow with his club upon the shoulder. The occurrence may be left to speak for itself, and may be recommended to the notice of the Police. As a general rule, composed as they were of such motley material, the emigrants behaved themselves throughout the their stay at Castle Gaarden, and indeed throughout the voyage, with remarkable decorum, which was not even infringed upon when one fine night they held a sort of sea-carnival or dance on the after deck of the *Scotland*. It was pitiful to meet with some at the Garden who had to bemoan the loss of their boxes, and ludicrous on the other hand to see how one poor girl had contrived to keep all her earthly stock of goods in the fragile interior of two bandboxes.

Many were the complaints made by the poorer class of emigrants—forgetting that it all arose out of the war—at the high price of provisions—just double that in many instances they paid in the old country, and hoping that, if for their sakes only, the country would soon return to the ante-war prices—a consummation most devoutly to be wished. All appeared to be hearty and in good health, that most priceless of blessings, for "he that hath thee," says STERNE, "has everything with thee, but he that is so wretched as to want thee wants everything with thee." Only one or two cases had to be sent to the hospital, and altogether the vessel had a clean bill of health, far different from last year, when owing to the prevalence of cholera, many died and had to be thrown overboard. No inconsiderable amount of thieving occurred both on board and at Castle Garden, of wearing apparel and other articles, and one night at the Castle one emigrant, subsequently detected through the vigilance of Officer MURPHY, had the effrontery to rob another by whose side he was sleeping of his watch. In fact nothing was safe out of your sight or hands for a minute from the marauders and pilferers. The crew of the *Scotland* being short-handed many of the emigrants were well cared for in grub and grog and paid extra for lending a hand on deck, and most lustily did they work at the ropes, singing "Yea, yeo, yea, yeo, we are all bound to go." Many of the men had become grizzly and hirsute, and much wanted a clean shave, but almost stood aghast when they heard that it would cost them twenty-five cents to have their beards taken off—an operation that, when last effected, they only paid one penny for. I have since seen some of those emigrants who were at first so despondent and could get no work, and it was delightful to see what transformation they had undergone. They had obtained situations either in stores or some capacity, and were all happiness and smiles. Their patience and perseverance had been rewarded.

One or two practical thoughts and suggestions appear to arise out of the foregoing *olla podrida* of the experiences of an emigrant. It would be a good plan if the Commissioners, in order to facilitate and increase the opportunities of getting work, were to invite notifications wherever hands were required from establishments and factories throughout the City and State, and keep a register for the purpose. Lists might be advantageously posted up in the gardens, together with the daily newspapers, for the information of the emigrants. The vast space at present unappropriated in the balconies of the building might be converted into dormitories for the women and children, and those in delicate health, and a towel or two, some soap, and other requisites, would be useful supplemental articles in the washing rooms. Many a poor emigrant comes over in a filthy and verminous condition, and the first thing done with such would be to order them a bath and send them to the hospital, where their clothes might undergo a process of purification and fumigation, and so prevent the spread in the New World of the pestiferousness of the old. It is true the emigrant can go to church, but a better observance of the Sabbath might be added to the other regulations and arrangements of Castle Garden. One of the officers might offer a few prayers, or read a discourse, or raise a hymn, or the chaplain of the State Hospital or other establishment in the City might officiate in the evening.

Farewell, Castle Garden! I have met with nothing on the continent of Europe that can at all compare with the spectacle thou presenteth, and the benevolence and benefits that thou bestoweth—sacred asylum of the emigrant escaped from the dead ooze and dead lock of the Old World to the new life and progress, splendor and expensiveness of the New, where, under thy paternal and excelsior system, he may be no longer subjected to the terrors of landlordism, the tyranny of taxation or the evils of class representation; but, being welcomed into the great family of freedom and becoming a loyal son of the Republic, almost realize the Arcadian representation of the poet, when he tells them to go

> "And rear new homes under trees that glow
> As tho' gems were the fruitage of every bough;
> O'er the white walls to trim the vine,
> And sit in its shadow at day's decline,
> And watch their herds as they range at will,
> Thro' the green savannas, all bright and still."

Again Castle Garden—benevolent vestibule to this better land, and this better state of things!—Farewell. C. M. A.

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## A STRANGE SCENE IN COURT.

### Justice Hogan Refuses to Receive a Prisoner Because the Warrant had Not been Issued in Open Court—Startling Revelations—The Prisoner is Locked Up Notwithstanding.

Yesterday afternoon, just before the hour for closing the Tombs Police Court, Roundsman CROKER, of the Court Squad, appeared before Justice HOGAN, the sitting Magistrate, having in his custody a well-dressed man. Ex-Recorder SMITH appeared in behalf of the prisoner, whose name was purposely not divulged during the proceedings. Counsel for the accused stated to his Honor that his client stood charged with having uttered a libel, and he was ready to furnish any amount of bail that might be required, and that in order that there might be no trouble in the matter, his client was willing to waive an examination.

Justice HOGAN said he had not issued any warrant for the arrest of the prisoner, whom he did not remember to have ever seen before. After some discussion of the case, as the warrant had been issued by Justice DOWLING, the Magistrate concluded to accept bail, and directed his clerk to draw up the necessary bonds. When the clerk examined the pigeonhole where the papers of all unfinished cases are usually kept, he could find no trace of any documents appertaining to the case under consideration, so he declared himself unable to draw up bail bonds without a knowledge of the complaint upon which the warrant had been issued.

Under this state of the facts Justice HOGAN declined to receive bail, at the same time taking up the warrant and reading it. The following colloquy then ensued:

MAGISTRATE—Why, this warrant is dated to-day; how comes it that a warrant has been issued from this Court without my knowledge?

COUNSEL—I do not know, Sir; and I am sorry that I am in any way concerned in this case, as it is going to cause great trouble. We waive all examination on this charge of libel, and now offer all reasonable bail for the release of the accused.

Justice HOGAN—Well, this is the strangest transaction I ever had cognizance of. I know that I have been sitting as Police magistrate in this Court all of this week, and Justice DOWLING has not. How Justice DOWLING came to issue this warrant, I cannot imagine.

PRISONER—If I may be allowed to make a statement, I will just say that I reported to Justice DOWLING at the Court out here, (meaning the Special Sessions Room,) and—

COUNSEL—I must interrupt you, sir, for I cannot allow you to say anything in this case.

Justice HOGAN—It is about time that these practices were put a stop to, and I will say that I think it incomprehensible that warrants should be issued from private dwellings and Station-houses, as I know they have been issued. I will say further that I consider it quite out of all precedent for a Police Magistrate to issue a warrant outside of this Court, and certain Police officers to make arrests thereon, as I have reason to know has been done. Why persons should be arrested on such warrants and then locked up in Station-houses, and even in this City Prison, without the accused being brought before me as the sitting Magistrate, is more than I can explain. It is evidently radically wrong and it is about time that the public knew of such transactions.

COUNSEL—I could say a good deal in this matter, Judge, were I so minded. I prefer not to do so, however, as my business here is simply to obtain the release of my client on bail, and I do think the proceeding a most unwarrantable transaction.

Justice HOGAN—That warrant, Mr. SMITH, bears date to-day, and I assure you that it has not been issued from this Court-room. I supposed when you first came in that the warrant was an old one, else I would not have entertained it a moment. I consider the officer wrong in arresting the accused on such a warrant, and the practice must be broken up. This is a Police Court, and is open all day, and warrants must be issued therefrom in accordance with the law. I cannot act in this case, and must refuse to hold the accused, as there has been no formal complaint made in this Court.

COUNSEL—Then I suppose my client is discharged?

Justice HOGAN—I refuse to receive him; if the officer chooses to consider the warrant a correct one, he will act as he sees fit. I cannot advise him in the matter.

The officer, the prisoner, and his client then left the Court-room, and the Court was almost immediately declared closed for the day.

When our reporter gained the corridor of the Tombs he found all three in consultation. Naturally anxious to gain a clearer idea of the difficulty, inquiries were made of the counsel, who stated that his client had been arrested on a charge of libel; he had been swindled by certain gamblers, and had entered a civil suit against them for the recovery of said money. He had also prepared a number of handbills, in which the public were cautioned against the establishment kept by these alleged gamblers, and had inclosed to them a copy of the same, informing them that he intended posting the same about the City. Upon this the defendants in the civil suit caused the arrest of his client, as already stated.

Roundsman CROKER seemed to be in a dilemma how to act, and finally concluded that the warrant was a proper document, and that he was bound to hold the prisoner, and convey him to the Station-house. He was cautioned by counsel against taking this step, on the ground that the warrant upon which the arrest had been made explicitly provided that the person therein named should be arraigned before the magistrate on the bench at the Tombs Police Court. The prisoner had been so arraigned and the magistrate had refused to receive him; he was therefore a free man in the eye of the law. Mr. SMITH, finding that the officer was determined to hold his prisoner, counseled his client to resist further custody until force was used for his detention. As he uttered this advice the officer's hand clutched the prisoner's collar, and the latter surrendered. Exactly where the officer did convey the accused could not be ascertained.

The scene in the Court-room was an exciting one, although there were but few spectators present. This later scene in this curious drama was only witnessed by two or three representatives of the Press.

The names of the persons mentioned in this warrant could not be ascertained, as the Magistrate had not noticed anything but the date, and the officer declined to permit the reporters to have even a glance at the document which had occasioned so much excitement.

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CAUGHT IN HIS OWN TRAP.—Last night about 11 o'clock, as JAMES LEAHEY, of No. 153 Crosby-street, was standing on the corner of Bleecker and Crosby streets, in conversation with a friend, he was assaulted by NATHAN LEE, who dealt him a powerful blow on the nose and then ran off. LEAHEY pursued and chased LEE into Police Headquarters in Mulberry-street, and the fugitive was about escaping when he was arrested and locked up by Officer WATERS, of the Broadway squad, who was on night duty in the corridor.

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(Advertisement.)

"Of approved usefulness; all that they profess to be."—BURNETT'S COCOAINE FOR THE HAIR, AND HIS OTHER TOILET PREPARATIONS.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

### Passengers Sailed.

*In steamship Montgomery, for New-Orleans*—Jno. Kemp and child, Mrs. Beattie and child, Capt. Dobson, Geo. Smith, Miss Smith, Wm. Jones and son, W. S. Samuels, H. R. James, S. Moody, F. Rice, R. S. Munn, A. Williams, R. J. Anderson, Thos. Wilson, and 100 in the steerage.

### Passengers Arrived.

*In steamship Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall*—E. R. Balry and family, Admiral Pearson, Commander Davenport, Gen. Hazen, Gen. Vickersreil, Wm. H. Proctor, M. Belnapp, Miss Metzger, A. Murray, A. B. French, A. Ibeken, J. Portella, Mrs. Hotman, Wm. Woodbury, M. Walker, R. S. Whinan, Q. M. Wilkinson, C. H. Lord, M. Williams, W. Hopkins, John Wilson, F. and B. Booth, A. Tainney, S. Bradford and family, Miss Bell, Miss Deutchor, A. M. Grinzebach, A. Barker, A. Schringer, W. B. Bradford, Mrs. J. Lewis, Thomas Howard and wife, Eug. Bilner, C. H. Zugalia, T. Harris and wife, J. J. Wimx, James Swann, J. S. Philips, A. Block, H. Clifton, J. Taylor, J. Bawenchope, Samuel G. Mayer, Mrs. H. Ward, J. Schenk, Wm. Ray, S. C. Renn, R. H. Leonard, S. B. Jones and family, R. Oxland, G. H. Davis, I. B. Ingeison, H. and M. Meyer, J. B. Coyle and wife, Benj. Fessenden, E. H. Bradley, A. Kingscote, Mrs. Smith, Wm. Smith, Mr. Gunet and wife, C. B. Keigle, J. Kauffman and wife, Mrs. Gaston and child, L. Spencer, John Stark, E. Bonchard, J. W. Wilder, M. Scholfield, J. B. Woods, W. H. Beeler, John Watson, P. and C. Henshaw, J. Lyons, J. W. Corwine, F. Gilleland, John Grimes, H. Klasing, C. Gilman, D. Fay, C. C. Huntly, G. W. Carpenter and family, M. Thompson, J. Brown, Dr. Blatchly, H. Kneeland, Miss Orr, W. P. Pritchard, F. C. Moore, J. McManus, H. H. Cordett, F. Drew, Mrs. Haffley, Mrs. Washburn and child, H. Failing, Mr. Zapp, Jas. Burratt, P. Ryland, W. A. Cheeseman, Mr. Hammond, N. Hanis, E. H. Gray, S. Furnham, Mrs. Stuart, Jas. A. Buckbee, Mrs. Tenwinkle and daughter, and 80 in second cabin, and 260 in steerage.

*In steamship Corsica, from Nassau and Havana*—R. De la Torre, J. N. Dexter, E. Solomon, F. de la Reunda, J. Enslin, M. Gunstem, Juan Gonzales, J. N. Brewster, F. Pressler, De Vere Canill, Miss Flay. From Nassau—Rev. H. Ladd, Mr. Howell, C. H. Neil, J. Maddocks, Lieut.-Col. Macauley, Messrs. MacMillan, Lewis, Maddocks, Capt. W. G. Land, Howes, Marnland, Morrish, Bernard, Cumbuler, Mr. Adams, Mr. Irwin, Mr. Ireland, and 2 deck passengers—Total, 30.

*In steamship North America, from Rio Janeiro*—Wm. J. Higgins, Oscar Pfeiffer and lady, Jacob Humbird, Louis Sauze, Patrick Donnelly, Julio Antonio, Apolonio Susien, Wm. H. Oliver, Nathan Lazare, C. J. Smith and lady, Mrs. Tolosa, J. B. Austin, wife, 2 children and nurse, Mr. Lablache and wife, W. Grether, Henry Groshholz, Jerome Riasoli, Angelo Bascelli, James Callaghan, Mrs. Hoffman, Reeve Robbie, J. B. Wilcox, Alfredo Fiscner, Rev. S. L. Shaler and boy.

*In steamship Leo, from Savannah*—J. W. Randall, W. A. Bryant, Frank Bush, E. N. Howard, Capt. J. P. Schindel, 6th U. S.; Mrs. Rachael Percival, E. H. Packard, P. McShane, R. H. Tucker, F. C. Tucker, Pat. Thompson, S. Simmons, R. C. Nichols, James L. Dryberg, Wm. H. Beecher, M. L. Percival, H. Bent, Riginauld Austin, Wm. B. Duffy, Robert Stevenson, Thos. Mathews, John Thompson, Joseph Jekeil and wife.

*In steamship George Washington, from New-Orleans*—M. M. Stanling, wife and 3 children, Mrs. T. Bradford, A. D. Atkinson, J. H. Thatcher, Dr. Effla, Master Charles Gray, Master Geo. Gray.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 22 | Sun sets....... 4 37 | Moon rises... 7 12

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 8 45 | Gov. Island. 9 34 | Hell Gate...10 56

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Dec. 22.

### Cleared.

Steamships Guiding Star, Slocum, Rio Janeiro, &c., Garrison & Allen; Gen. Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Havana, Whitman, New-Orleans, C. K. Garrison; Empire, Price, Alexandria, J. Hand; Valley City, Tomlin, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, J. Hand; City of New-York, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Montgomery, Faircloth, New-Orleans, R. Lowden; San Salvador, Atkins, Savannah, Garrison & Allen.

Ships Corsica, Havener, Panama, Merchant & Carman; E. H. Taylor, Anderson, London, E. E. Morgan & Son; Louisa, (Br.,) Holmes, Mobile, E. Cunard.

Barks Ed. Hill, (Br.,) Grand, Smyrna, G. M. Bragiolli; Damon, Wilkins, Buenos Ayres, R. W. Ropes & Co.; Catalina, Perkins, Nuevitas, J. Thompson; Fannie, Cauldwell, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; John G. Paint, (Br.,) Embree, St. Jago, Cuba, J. E. Ward & Co.

Brigs Sampson, Fossett, Goree and a market, Yates & Porterfield; Marie Josephine, (Br.,) Marret, Havre, G. Wheelwright & Co.; Mercedes, (Br.,) Kohl, Cienfuegos, Fowler & Jova; Sarah E. Beatty, (Br.,) Kimball, Hillsboro and Portland, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Charlotte Buck, Gott, Demarara, B. P. Sherman; T. H. Haviland, (Br.,) Le Blanc, Cienfuegos, J. E. Ward & Co.; Liberty, Devereaux, Fernandina, J. E. Ward & Co.; Dayspring, (Br.,) Faulkner, Mayaguez and St. John, J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schooners Ida Della Torre, Parritt, Tobasco, J. W. Elwell & Co.; E. F. Meney, Clark, Bristol, Bentley, Smith & Co.; N. B. Thompson, Foster, St. Mark's, Fla., Bentley, Smith & Co.; O. C. Acker, Hobby, Stamford; May, (Br.,) Bissette, St. John and Portland, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Dawn, (Br.,) Tyson, Falmouth, Jam., G. F. Bulley & Co.; Ada Ames, Marston, Baltimore, W. S. Brown & Co.; Mary A. Tyler, Tyler, Wilmington, N. L. McCready & Co.; Crinoline, Jackson, Baltimore, Mott Bedell; W. K. Chapman, (Br.,) Cole, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son.

### Arrived.

Steamship Corsica, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Havana Dec. 15, via Nassau 18th, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Has had strong northerly winds from Hatteras. Dec. 17, 20 miles N. of Nassau, spoke schr. Albert Treat, hence for Nassau. The Am. steamer Cobrero, which had put into Nassau previous to the arrival of the Corsica, sailed on the 17th for Santiago de Cuba.

Steamship Ocean Queen, Gray, Aspinwall Dec. 13, with mails, mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship North America, Timmerman, Rio Janeiro Nov. 25, Bahia 30th, Pernambuco Dec. 3, Para 8th and St. Thomas 15th, with coffee, &c., to Garrison & Allen. At Para met steamship South America, bound S., all well.

Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. Experienced strong N. E. gales the entire passage, with snow and hail. Dec. 19, 40 miles N. E. of Tybee, spoke steamship San Jacinto, hence for Savannah. 21st, lat. 37 35, 10 A. M., spoke Herman Livingston, hence for Savannah.

Steamship George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans Dec. 15, with mails, mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

U. S. storeship Relief, Stimpson, Hong Kong July 21, Batavia Aug. 12, Capetown, C. G. H., Oct. 12, and St. Helena 29th. Nov. 25, lat. 19 08 N., lon. 56 04 W., exchanged signals with Fr. brig Cigne, from —— for Martinique; same day was boarded by a boat from Br. brig Willie Ridley, from Sierra Leone for Liverpool, 60 ds. out, with loss of spars and sails, and short of provisions; supplied her; she would go into the nearest West India port. Dec. 6, lat. 29 43, lon. 71 03, spoke schr. Dan. Simmons, hence, bound S. The R. has been 12 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. gales.

Ship Gen. McClellan, Leach, Antwerp 60 ds., with mdse. and 137 passengers to Wm. F. Schmidt's Son & Co. Has had heavy westerly gales the entire passage; carried away maintopsail-yard and split sails. Has had 11 deaths (children) and 3 births. On the 19th inst., at 5 A. M., it being very hazy, ship missed stayed, and drifted ashore at Patchogue, L. I., and was got off on the 20th at 5 A. M.; vessel leaking.

Ship City of Liverpool, Whiteford, of and from Liverpool Nov. 3, with mdse. to Howlett & Torrance. Has had strong N. W. gales for the last 14 days.

Bark Suliote, of and for Boston, Brackett, Miragoane Nov. 22, with logwood, &c., to E. M. Fowle & Co., of Boston. Put into this port for a supply of provisions. Had experienced a succession of heavy northerly gales the entire passage; been 14 ds. north of Hatteras; split sails and lost deck-load. Dec. 16, lat. 37 30, lon. 71 30, had a hurricane from E. S. E., which lasted 5 hours, and rain falling in torrents. 19th, lat. 38 35, lon. 72 15, spoke schr. Royal Arch, from Jacmel for New-York, 31 ds. out and short of provisions.

Bark Thomas Pope, Richardson, Monrovia, W. C. A., Oct. 16, with palm-oil, &c., to Yates & Porterfield. Left no vessels. Dec. 19, lat. 39, lon. 70, passed a quantity of wrecked stuff, consisting of bulwarks and plank.

Bark Vesta Veazie, (new, of Belfast,) Veazie, Belfast 6 ds., in ballast to master. Will go on the dry dock at Red Hook to be coppered. She is of 800 tons measurement.

Brig Fawn, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Williams, Kingston, Jam., 20 ds., with logwood and coffee to Boyd & Hincken. Has been 18 ds. north of Hatteras, with heavy N. and N. W. gales; lost and split sails.

Brig A. B. Cook, Small, Port Royal, with mdse. to Bixby & Co.

Brig Gondolier, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Crane, Glace Bay 27 ds., with coal to D. R. De Wolf & Co. Has had heavy westerly gales and split sails.

Brig B. Inginac, Gray, St. Marc, Hayti, Dec. 2, with logwood to R. Murray, Jr. Has been 10 ds. north of Hatteras, with heavy northerly gales; split some sails.

Brig Julia, (of Fayal,) Silveria, New-Bedford. Will load for Lisbon.

Brig Victoria Amelia, (Br.,) Ferrio, Glace Bay 10 ds., with coal to —— Brewer.

Brig H. Means, ——, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Louise Crockett, (of Rockland, Me.,) Harden, Port-au-Prince Dec. 6, with logwood, &c., to Metcalf & Duncan. Has had strong N. and N. W. gales; sprung bowsprit.

Schr. Mary Alice, Perry, Elizabethport, for Portsmouth.

Schr. Matthew Vassar, Jr., Christie, Wareham, with nails to the Parker Mills Co.

Schr. Geo. W. Kimball, Murphy, Rockland, with lime to Wm. S. Brown.

Schr. Richard Bullwinkle, French, Rockland, with lime to —— Haviland.

Schr. Convoy, French, Rockland, with lime to Wm. S. Brown.

Schr. Messenger, Holden, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Kate Thomas, Gibbs, Sandwich, Mass.

Schr. Madagascar, Hodgdon, New-Haven.

### Sailed.

Steamships Caledonia, Bavaria, Virginia, Arago, Galatea, Cortes, Flambeau, Pioneer, Saragossa, J. S. Green, Niagara, Yazoo, Albemarle, Gen. Custer, Acushnet, Glaucus, Raleigh, Octarora and Rising Star.

### By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 22—Arr. steamers Neptune, New-York, Miami, do.; ship Harry Warren, Liverpool; brig James Clift, Aux Cayes; bark St. Domingo, Eastport, for Montevideo, put in for repairs, having sprung a leak of 600 strokes in a gale Dec. 16.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 21.—Arr. bark Matterville, from Portland, Me. Sld. Lulu, for Baltimore; ship Non Quam, for Liverpool.

HOLMES' HOLE, Mass., Dec. 22—Arr. Br. bark Faillon, Taylor, from Buenos Ayres for Boston.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 21—Cld. ship Pocahontas, for Liverpool.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 21.—Arr. steamship Virgo, from New-York; bark Sagadahoc; schr. Moonlight, from Boston; brig Open Sea, from Brideport, Conn. Cld. bark Miraven, for Baltimore.

### Miscellaneous.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 22.—The steamer Missouri, from New-Orleans 12th inst., with flour and cotton for New-York, arrived at Norfolk to-night. Experienced northwesterly gales; broke crank-pin off Hatteras.

### Spoken, &c.

Caroline—ship, from London for New-York, 31 ds. out, Nov. 20, lat. 45 56, lon. 25 50.

### Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—Arr. Dec. 5, brig Idola, Whitmore, New-York; 8th, brig Star of Faith Peak, Jacksonville, Fla.; 9th, steamer Ocean Queen, Gray, New-York; 13th, bark Magdalena, Ewell, New-York; brig Jacmel Packet, Davis, Singapore. Sld. Dec. 6, brig Crocus, Reed, San Blas; 7th, bark Shawmut, Lord, Pensacola, Fla.; 8th, Mahlen Williamson, Thompson, do.; 11th, brig Navarino, Lord, Cienfuegos, Cuba; bark Eva H. Fisk, Emery, Galveston; 12th, bark Idaho, Chapman, New-York; brig Aroostook, Bryant, Trinidad de Cuba; 14th, steamship Ocean Queen, Gray, New-York.

At Miragoane, Nov. 22, bark New-York, Gibbs, for New-York, ldg.; brig Ida M. Conery, McLellan, for Philadelphia, do.; brig Galatea, (Br.,) McLean, for Boston, do.

At Port-au-Prince, Dec. 6, brig Henry & Louise, for New-York in 10 ds.; barks Myrtle, Boddie, dischg.; Meliote, Wren, for St. Mark's, to load for Falmouth; Emelia Lamb, Elders, for Gibraltar, ready for sea.

At St. Marc, Hayti, Dec. 2, bark Rambler, Lamb, for New-York; brig Laurevent, (Haytien,) Mathews, for do.; schr. Planet, for Boston, ldg.

At Para, Dec. 9, schr. Enchantress, of Barbados.

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